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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

REAGAN PLEDGES POLITICAL SOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW120732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 12 Jun 85

[*"Reagan Pledges Political Solution in Central America"--XINHUA headline]*

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged today that the United States is determined to "pursue political, not military, solutions in Central America." "We do not seek the military overthrow of the Sandinista government or to put in its place a government based on supporters of the old Somoza regime," said Reagan in a letter to a bipartisan congressional delegation that he met with at the White House.

Reagan also said he is starting discussions aimed at determining "how and when the U.S. could resume useful direct talks with Nicaragua." Reagan said he could instruct U.S. representatives to meet again with Nicaraguan officials "only when I determine that such a meeting would be helpful."

He said he would instruct his special Central American ambassador to consult with governments in the region about the possibility of resuming talks with the government of Nicaragua. However, he added that direct talks with the Nicaraguan Government "cannot be a substitute for church-mediated dialogue between the contending factions and the achievement of a workable Contadora agreement."

Reagan's remarks today are different from his sharp attacks against the Nicaraguan Government last week. His pledge was made at a time when many Americans expressed their anxieties over reports that the U.S. officials were openly discussing the possibility of using U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua if all other efforts fail to make the Nicaraguan Government "comply with" the U.S. policy.

Reagan's pledge is considered here as an effort to win support in the U.S. House of Representatives for a compromise aid bill for the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua. The House compromise bill, supported by President Reagan, would give \$27 million in "humanitarian aid" to the Nicaraguan rebels through next March. The money would not be channeled either through the CIA or the Defense Department.

The Senate last week approved \$38 million in aid to the rebels that could be used by the CIA over the next 2 years.

CSO: 4000/264

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN FORCES ENGAGE SRV TROOPS IN INTERIOR

OW100935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--A senior official of the Kampuchea Resistance Forces told XINHUA here today that some 5,500 Son Sann-led guerrillas had penetrated deep into the provinces of Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Siem Reap, Pursat and Kompong Thom and engaged in military operations against the Vietnamese troops in the interior.

Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth, spokesman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), said that since April, the KPNLF armed forces had never ceased attacking Vietnamese military installations or ambushing Vietnamese patrol troops.

Commenting on Malaysia's proposal for proximity talks between the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Heng Samrin regime, the spokesman said that the KPNLF welcomed any proposal which would implement the UN resolutions on Kampuchea. However, he added, since the root cause of the Kampuchea problem was the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, talks must be held with the Vietnamese and not with the Heng Samrin regime which "is a puppet regime propped up by the Vietnamese and not recognized by the international community."

CSO: 4000/263

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF PROCURATORIAL ORGANS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Wei Zhen [7614 3277]: "Procuratorial Organs Must Earnestly Take up the Responsibility of Supervising the Enforcement of the Law and Discipline"]

[Text] The first national conference on the procuratorial tasks of the law and discipline which was just concluded in Beijing stressed that it is necessary to rectify further the guiding ideology in our work and to take up earnestly the responsibility to supervise the enforcement of the law and discipline which is entrusted to the procuratorial organs by the Constitution and the laws in order to surmount every difficulty and all resistance to combat resolutely the malfeasances which have infringed upon the citizen's democratic rights and have caused enormous economic losses to the country.

The conference concluded that in recent years, the procuratorial organs have gradually carried out their inspection work in law and discipline. In the past 2 years, they have handled more than 23,000 cases which are in violation of the law and discipline. In handling these cases, they have forcefully cracked down on criminal offenses and have enhanced the legal system. However, we must also catch sight of the fact that there are still very serious cases in certain places in which some state workers have violated the law and discipline by infringing upon citizens' rights. A handful of leading cadres do not have a strong sense of the legal system. They do not understand the law, nor do they obey the law. They do not have an adequate knowledge of the harm caused by the infringement of citizens' rights, or they even harbor or shield the offenders. The malfeasance and neglect of duty of some state workers have caused enormous economic losses to the country. For this reason, the procuratorial organs must center on reform, link up with party rectification and coordinate with the "two crackdowns" to pay special attention to deal with cases of seeking personal gain by exploiting one's office and of serious bureaucratism which have caused enormous economic losses to the country in such activities as neglecting one's duty, extorting a confession by torture, taking somebody into custody illegally and framing and bending the law for the benefit of one's relatives or friends. It is necessary to make a breakthrough in cases which have encountered heavy resistance. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the work of investigation and study in order to tackle other tasks well in a comprehensive way.

The conference pointed out that at present, the main problem in handling cases relevant to the violation of the law and discipline lies in the fact that in investigating and affixing the responsibility for a crime committed by a cadre bailiff or a grassroots-level cadre of the judicial branch, we have encountered "three difficulties," meaning difficulties in placing a case on file for investigation and prosecution, difficulties in obtaining an evidence and even more difficulties in dealing with a case. Some leaders have always tried to absolve a criminal from guilt by raising such reasons as "crimes are committed while on duty. Although the result is not good, the 'motive' is good" or "the initiative of the cadres must be protected." This is wrong. It is absolutely not permissible to shield or protect the "initiative" of a few people who infringe upon citizens' democratic rights and personal rights without restraint and go all-out to extort confessions by torture, take somebody into custody illegally or even torture somebody to death without giving a thought to the laws of the state. The stronger this "initiative" is, the more serious the disastrous results will be. These people must be severely punished according to law because they have directly damaged the prestige of both the administrative and the judicial organs.

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CSO: 4005/540

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW CONTENT CHARACTERISTICS OF PATRIOTISM DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Wen Xianliang [2429 3759 5328] of the Institute of Youth, Sichuan Academy of Social Science: "New Content and Characteristics of Patriotism"]

[Text] Patriotism is a historical category of thought. In different historical periods and different historical stages, it has a different content and different characteristics. During the period of the construction of the four modernizations, what new content and characteristics does it have?

In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "to speed up the construction of the socialist modernizations, to strive for realizing the unification of the country including Taiwan and to fight against hegemonism in order to maintain world peace are the three magnificent tasks of our country in the 1980's." This passage also summarizes the content of patriotism in the new era. To speed up the pace of economic construction in order to build our country into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology as soon as possible has a bearing on the basic interests of the people of our country. Therefore, to speed up the construction of the socialist modernizations is the content at the core of patriotism in the 1980's. To strive to realize the unification of the country including Taiwan without delay has already become a common demand of our compatriots both at home and abroad. Therefore, to realize the return of Taiwan to her motherland to accomplish the great cause of the unification of the country is also a major part of patriotism in the 1980's. To fight against hegemonism to maintain world peace is not only the internationalist duty of the proletariat but also a requirement in our efforts to revitalize China. It should have become an indispensable and important content of the patriotism of our times.

During the period of the construction of the modernizations, the new characteristics of the basic content of the patriotism of the people are different from those of the contents of patriotism in the past. These new characteristics are shown in the following aspects:

1. It is the new characteristic which is expressed in the fact that the interests of the state, the nation and the individual coincide completely with each other. Lenin pointed out: "A country is a concept of history. At one

time, or speaking in a more specific way, during the time when people are striving to topple national oppression, our country is one story. At a time long after the termination of the national movement, our country is another story." Only at the time when the laboring class has won the victory in our country can ours then become a country of the laboring people themselves. Ours is a socialist country practicing a people's democratic dictatorship of which the people are the masters. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has led the people of the whole country to bring order out of chaos and has further swept away some ideologies and workstyles which remain with workers in both party and state organs and make them disregard the democratic rights of the people and run counter to their will. Henceforth, our socialist country can thus represent the interests and express the will and wishes of the people more extensively and profoundly. For this reason, to "be patriotic and also love the party and the socialist system" have become a distinct feature and an entirely new part of patriotism in the new era.

2. Ours is a patriotism which propels a rapid development of productive forces. In different historical stages, there are major contradictions of their own which remain to be solved by themselves. At the time of the democratic revolution, the patriotic movements were focused on resolving both national and class contradictions. This patriotism of the 1980's is mainly centered on resolving the contradiction between the backward productive forces and the ever increasing needs in the material as well as cultural lives of the people of our country. Since contradictions are different in nature, ways to resolve them are also different. Since the patriotism of our times does not center on resolving class contradictions, we cannot adopt the method of class struggle but that of developing the productive forces to resolve it. Only when we are able to enhance and develop our enterprising spirit and exert ourselves to forge ahead, can we propel a rapid development of the productive forces.

3. Ours is the socialist patriotism which is imbued with a high degree of national self-respect and sense of pride. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress: "The Chinese people have their own national self-respect and sense of pride. They regard having a deep love for the country and dedicating themselves wholeheartedly to the cause of building a socialist country as their greatest honor and damaging the interests, dignity and honor of their socialist motherland as the worst shame." In a period of the modernization construction when we are implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy and developing extensive economic and cultural contacts with countries all over the world, our patriotism is manifested in our national self-respect, self-confidence and sense of pride.

In thinking deeply of the new content and characteristics of patriotism at the present stage, it will be of some help to the youngsters in fostering the sentiment of patriotism and in promoting socialist construction.

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CSO: 4005/540

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHIJIAZHUANG CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 p 25

[Report on interview with Jia Ran, secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC Committee, by Peng Zhankui [1756 0594 7608]: "Enterprise Reform as a Prerequisite of Municipal Reform"; date of interview not known]

[Text] We recently interviewed Jia Ran [6328 3544], secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC (Communist Party of China) Committee, and asked him about his experience in urban reform.

Jia Ran said, "What struck us most about urban reform is the absolute need to insist on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. On the one hand, we must implement the spirit of the party Central Committee creatively. On the other hand, we must take realities as our point of departure and not slavishly follow the book or instructions from above."

He said, "During his inspection tour of Shijiazhuang in 1981, Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that this municipality try to play the kind of role Tianjin once did as the provincial capital of Hebei. Later, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee also urged Shijiazhuang to move ahead a little faster than the rest of the province. These demands have motivated leaders on the Shijiazhuang CPC committee as well as exercised pressure on us. But at that time no clear-cut reform ideology had yet emerged."

"Reforms in the villages and the rapid development of commodity production drove home the fact that the key to economic take-off lies in the liberation of productive forces. Each and every production unit must be invigorated. In 1983, about a dozen enterprises in the municipality adopted the contracting responsibility system on a trial basis and soon flourished. It then dawned on us that making our enterprises work should be the core of urban reform. If enterprises do well, so will the economy and the municipality."

"Later, we went to Tianjin, the Zhu Jiang Delta and the Chang Jiang Delta to observe and learn from others' experiences, bearing in mind our own special conditions. It became even clearer to us that in reforming the economic system, because of organizational reasons, we had so far failed in certain ways to come to grips with the enterprises, which form the key link, with the result that our output was often half of our input. This is the

negative effect of overemphasizing the superstructure. From then on we resolved not to repeat our old mistakes; instead we must do something quite different: make full use of our economic base as an engine of reform for the superstructure. In other words, we must start with the base and concentrate on the invigoration of enterprises."

Comrade Jia Ran went on to say, "Put simply, reform in Shijiazhuang has been 'custom-made to fit local conditions.' We draw on others' experiences, but do not copy mechanically. Neither should others copy us mechanically."

"Well, then, how did you go about invigorating enterprises?"

"Contracting has been basic to the revival of the rural economy and can be effective in urban reforms as well. But we must insist on two conditions. First, contracts must be closed-end ones and must be carried out in conjunction with the substitution of profits with taxes to ensure that the state will not suffer any losses. Second, we should leave ample room for individual variation. There must be no hard and fast rule governing the forms of contracting and methods of distribution, which should be left to the imagination of the enterprises. Wherever an enterprise runs into a problem, that is where we will zero in. Hopefully this will bring about a situation where the higher authorities will prove helpful to units at lower levels and where 'organizations respond to the needs of the masses.' In this way, we may be able to sort out the various relationships and bring about a positive state which perpetuates itself. This is the essence of the so-called 'strike reflex' style of reform."

We asked, "What are the advantages of this kind of reform?"

Comrade Jia Ran identified three advantages, saying, "First, in the past we used to concentrate on the superstructure, abolishing or merging departments, changing their names or shuffling powers from one administrative unit to another. What we are doing now satisfies the requirements of economic development and puts reform on a firm footing. We have a clear set of goals, our energies are focused and we also produce results more quickly. Second, by temporarily keeping our hands off the superstructural institutions, we have achieved a measure of public confidence which will be undermined in a state of departmental instability. Consequently, we can all devote ourselves to enterprise reform. The lessons and inspirations we have derived from our reform may also prove instrumental in persuading existing organizations to 'shift gears.' Third, the repercussions of enterprise reform may give us a clear idea of the weaknesses in economic management units and the management system. This knowledge can only be beneficial to the systematic and targeted reform of the relations of production and those aspects of the superstructure not suited to the development of productive forces. Meanwhile, as enterprises become more dynamic, their need for experts, science and technology, information and consulting services will also assume increasing urgency. At that time we can logically transfer some of the cadres in the departments to the development of the 'tertiary industry,' a natural consequence of which will be the separation of the state from enterprises."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ANALYZED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 3

/Article by Shao Jinrong /6730 6855 2837/ and Zhou Yan /0719 3601/: "Ways to Make Institutions of Higher Education More Efficient" /

/Text/ Higher education in China has come a long way since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Enrollments and teachers at whole-day regular institutions have doubled. Undergraduates and professional student recruitments increased from 273,000 in 1977 to 472,000 in 1984. Total undergraduate and professional student enrollments rose from 625,000 in 1977 to 1,394,000 in 1984. The number of institutions went up from 404 in 1977 to 902 in 1984.

However, most of the new institutions are notably inefficient because they operate on a small scale and involve large investments. Since 1977, apart from reopening 44 colleges and universities, we have built 450 new ones, or 50 percent of the total number of higher educational institutions in the entire nation. In recent years, in particular, there has been a spurt in new school construction. In 1983 and 1984, 90 and 97 new schools were built respectively. This tendency to build is still in full swing at present.

What course should we follow in developing our higher education? Put up more and more new colleges and institutions? Or expand existing schools and exploit their potentials? A detailed analysis is called for here.

The Size of Higher Educational Institutions Analyzed

In 1983, there were 805 institutions of higher education in China, with an average enrollment of 1,499, including undergraduates and professional students. Only 24 institutions, or 3 percent, had more than 5,000 students each, while 410 institutions, or 50.4 percent, had fewer than 1,000 students and 163 institutions, or 20.2 percent, had fewer than 500 students. Of these 805 institutions, 540 offer a regular undergraduate curriculum, their average enrollment being 1,964, and 265 are professional colleges with an average enrollment of 552. Let's compare these figures with those of the world's major nations. In the Soviet Union, the average enrollment at a regular whole-day college or university was 3,379 in 1981. Japanese 4-year colleges had an enrollment of 3,866 on average in 1982. The figure for the

United States in 1981 was 3,872. Obviously, China's colleges and universities were on a relatively small scale. Our average enrollment has yet to match our own record of 1,800 to 2,000 set in the 1950's and 1960's.

Concerning the number of students per professional point, our regular institutions of higher education had a total of 9,112 professional points in 1983, of which 6,129 belonged to regular colleges and universities and 2,983 belonged to professional training schools. There was an average of 151 undergraduates for each professional point, or 38 per level. The corresponding figures for professional training institutions were 90 and 30 respectively. All these numbers are lower than the standard set in 1965 when each professional point had 48 students at each level on average.

Now let's take a look at the teacher:student ratio. In 1983, it was 1:4. Not only is this far lower than those in such countries as the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and India, it is also no match for our earlier ratios, 1:6 to 1:8 in the 1950's and 1:5 to 1:6 in the early 1960's.

The preceding paragraphs show that in a number of respects, institutions of higher education in China are presently on a small scale and inefficient.

New School Construction Analyzed

Between 1977 and the end of 1983, 353 new regular higher educational institutions were built nationwide, or 43.9 percent of the total number of such institutions existing in 1983. Yet they accounted for only 21.8 percent of all enrollments and had just 745 students per school. Of the total number of new schools, 270, or 76.5 percent, had fewer than 1,000 students each. In the 6- to 7-year period since schools built in 1977 and 1978 became operational, they should have been put on a sound footing. But in fact this is not the case. We select for analysis here a number of undergraduate colleges which are operated by central departments and possess the best resources. In 1978, 91 new institutions were built, including 27 operated by central professional departments. (They include 23 colleges, 1 normal university and 2 fine arts institutions.) If we exclude the 2 fine arts institutions, which are tiny, of the remaining 27 colleges, 18 were converted from technical secondary schools and 6 evolved from a university department or specialty, so that only 3 are brand-new. In 1983, 5 years after they came into existence, the 27 institutions had an average enrollment of 1,016, merely half of their enrollment target of 1,993. Only 2 finance and economic institutions and 1 college of science and engineering reached their target. Of the 18 colleges of science and engineering, the construction of which required substantial investments, their average enrollment was a paltry 911 in 1983. Therefore we can see that it usually takes at least 10 years to set up a new school and ensure that it is turning out really well-qualified people. New construction is extremely expensive; securing several hundred mu of land for a single-subject college alone costs tens of thousands of yuan and capital construction takes up tens of millions, even 1 billion yuan.

Old Colleges and Universities Analyzed

In 1983, there were 452 old institutions of higher education (including the 44 reopened after 1977,) making up 56.2 percent of the 805 colleges and

universities. Their combined enrollment in 1983 was 78.2 percent of nationwide enrollments in higher education and their average enrollment was 2,088. Of these old colleges, 140 had fewer than 1,000 students each.

Of the 452 old institutions, 403, or 89.2 percent, offered a regular undergraduate education. Their enrollments were 93.3 percent of overall enrollments of all old higher educational institutions and 73 percent of total enrollments in higher education. Their average enrollment was 2,323, and 99 of them had an average enrollment below 1,000.

Our comprehensive analysis shows that first, the products of our scramble to build are inefficient colleges with relatively few students, and second, the advantages of the new schools, such as well-qualified teachers and good facilities, have not been fully utilized and they operate on a relatively small scale. Naturally we end up with a proliferation of higher educational institutions across the nation, small scale and low educational returns.

Below is a number of proposed reforms geared to the above analysis:

1. We must affirm the principle that in the development of higher education, our focus is on expanding old schools and exploiting their potentials. From now on, we should not in most cases build new regular undergraduate institutions. Even when there is a special need, we should rely more on old schools to set up branches and cooperate and coordinate more closely with them.
2. Another crucial reason for our low educational efficiency is the profusion of single-subject colleges and universities. For instance, all 96 undergraduate institutions operated by central professional departments which have fewer than 1,000 students each are single-subject institutions. As contemporary science and technology develop by leaps and bounds, there also arises a need for the multidisciplinary approach which encourages interactions between different subjects. The shortcomings of the single-subject college, which make it ill adapted to meet the requirements and challenge of the new technological revolution, have become increasingly obvious. Consequently, even if we need to build new institutions in the future, they should not be single subject colleges. An effective way of fully utilizing the educational potentials of our large number of single-subject schools and enhancing their future adaptability will be to increase the cooperation among such institutions within a certain locality.
3. Principles should be laid down regarding the establishment of professional points and the scale of a college or university. We should demand of most of our institutions, except those which were set up recently, that the annual recruitment for any single discipline be at least 50, and that they should strive for a minimum of 60. There are some special disciplines which have a very small intake and whose graduates are not in heavy demand by the state. In these cases, efforts should be made to adjust overlapping professional points. There should be a strict control on the establishment of new professional points.

4. The ratio between enrollments in regular whole-day colleges and those in evening universities and correspondence schools currently stands at 4.5:1. Hence an important approach to expanding the scale of colleges and increasing educational efficiency lies in making better use of the favorable conditions of old institutions, such as teachers and equipment, in the development of evening and correspondence schools and other forms of on-the-job training.

5. Basic to enlarging the scale of our schools and colleges and improving educational efficiency is reforming the management system in higher education. The system right now is characterized by fragmentation and departmentalism, resulting in local and departmental proprietary interests. On the macro level, the state can neither plan effectively and comprehensively, nor achieve an overall balance and function as a coordinator. As things now stand, some colleges and universities fail to fulfill their mission. While some departments and units have a glut of graduates, many others cannot get hold of the graduates they need and rack their brains to establish an institution themselves. Our management system must be reformed. On the one hand, we must give the state the power to make policy on the macro level in the interest of sound overall management. On the other hand, we must make colleges and universities independent educational entities with the necessary autonomy to be dynamic educators. Also, we must reform the present monopoly on the distribution of graduates. By bringing institutions into direct contact with society, we also enable them to turn out better qualified people on a larger scale.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIGURES ON 1978-1984 EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 15 Apr 85 p 42

[Table: "Statistics on China's Educational Development, 1978-1984"]

[Text] Table. Partial Statistics on China's Educational Development Since 1978 (Statistics Office, Planning and Finance Department, Ministry of Education)

	培养研究生单位数(1)	在校学生数(万人)	普通高等学校数(8)	在校学生数(万人)
1978	370	1.09 (7)	598	85.6 (7)
1984	695	5.75	902	139.6
	中等专业学校数(2)	在校学生数(万人)	普通中学数(9)	在校学生数(万人)
1978	2,760	88.9 (7)	162,345	6,548.3
1984	3,301	132.2	93,711	4,554.1
	农业、职业中学数(3)	在校学生数(万人)		
1980	3,314	45.4 (7)		
1984	7,002	174.5		
	普通高等学校专业种数(4)	其中(10)	工科(11) 理科(12) 文科(13) 财经(14) 政法(15)	
1979	895	453	149	55 44 6
1983	855	389	146	59 43 10
	普通高等学校专业布点数(5)	其中(10)	工科(11) 理科(12) 文科(13) 财经(14) 政法(15)	
1979	6,603	2,138	854	478 170 13
1983	8,198	2,690	758	591 626 91
	普通高等学校招生人数(人)	其中(10)	工科(11) 理科(12) 文科(13) 财经(14) 政法(15)	
	(6)			
1979	275,099	91,869	18,053	14,984 8,143 2,041
1984	475,171	158,925	25,661	34,715 39,702 9,509

Key: 1. Number of units training graduate students
 2. Number of intermediate vocational schools
 3. Number of agricultural and vocational middle schools

(Cont)

Key: 4. Number of specializations in regular colleges and universities
5. Number of distribution of specializations in regular colleges and universities
6. Number of regular college and university recruitment (persons)
7. Enrollment (10,000 persons)
8. Number of regular colleges and universities
9. Number of regular middle schools
10. Among them
11. Engineering
12. Science
13. Liberal arts
14. Finance and economics
15. Political science and law

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EAST REGION

WAYS TO SPEED UP REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION SUGGESTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Wang Qijun [3076 4388 6511]: "Reform Existing Institutions of Higher Learning To Improve Higher Education"]

[Text] At the meeting of party committee secretaries of institutions of higher learning which was held recently, Director Zhu Choumei [2612 0092 5019] of the Anhui provincial education office put forward six demands and measures to help reform higher education:

Paying respect to knowledge and talented people is a very important condition in carrying out the reform of the economic system. The training of talent depends on schools and especially on institutions of higher learning to cultivate and to provide. For this reason, it is necessary to reassure the strategic position of education and to integrate the reform of education with the reform of the economic system in order to understand its importance and to strengthen the consciousness of reform.

Speed up the pace of carrying out the reform and readjustment of institutions of higher learning and devote major efforts to developing higher education. In a certain period of time from now on, institutions of higher learning in Anhui Province must concentrate their efforts on tapping the potential of the existing schools in order to reform and expand. In addition to the existing facilities, more buildings may be erected for teaching purposes and for the students' use. The number of new students to be enrolled may be increased.

Speed up the pace of carrying out the readjustment and reform of special fields of study. Devote major efforts to setting up specialized courses which are in great demand and cutting off those courses which are extraneous. The capacity to enroll new students in special courses which are in great demand must be improved. Normal colleges and schools must train teachers to cope with the structural reform of secondary school education. The scope of specialized courses must be broadened and new specialized courses must be set up. Relevant colleges and schools must also enthusiastically take up the task of training teachers for agricultural vocational schools.

Improve planned management. Hereafter, institutions of higher learning throughout the province may accept assignments to train talented people

(including professional households) for others in accordance with their own capabilities upon the presupposition that the implementation of the student enrollment plan of the state is guaranteed. After the signing of the training agreement, the school must report it to the education office for the record. The education office has the authority to carry out investigation and supervision to help maintain quality standards.

Continue to run schools in various forms, at different levels and with a variety of specifications in order to expand the student enrollment capability. Readjust the ratio between the number of students enrolled in regular schools and the number enrolled in professional schools. Strive by every means to realize as quickly as possible the goal of reaching a 1:1 ratio between the number of students of both the regular and professional schools. At the same time, major efforts must be devoted to setting up integrated universities for day students and students who pay for themselves and to expanding the student enrollment capability of correspondence, TV and evening universities.

In the reform of institutions of higher learning, a few teachers of some schools have a tendency to pursue undue economic benefits. They hold additional teaching jobs privately without permission and their regular teaching duties have thus been affected. All institutions of higher learning must, in light of their respective conditions, work out regulations to put outside teaching jobs and consulting activities under unified control upon the presupposition that the quality of teaching must be guaranteed.

Do a good job in calculating talents. In order to do a still better job in training talented people to meet the needs in the development of the national economy, all institutions of higher learning may carry out calculations and followup investigations in their own areas within the scope of each school's professional services besides the comprehensive calculations of talented people carried out by relevant departments at the provincial level in order to have information on the needs and movements of talented people in hand and thereby adapt to the needs of talented people in the course of the reform of the economic system.

It is necessary to do well the reform work within the domain of teaching. All institutions of higher learning must be based on the training goal of developing students' intelligence and cultivating the students' capabilities to reform the curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods. It is necessary to do well the experimental work in carrying out teaching reform and to do it without delay.

Further simplify administrative procedures and delegate powers to the lower level. The provincial education office is planning to delegate powers further in such aspects as personnel and financial matters.

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EAST REGION

NEW APPROACHES OF LITERARY CRITICISM STRESSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Yin Guoming [3009 0948 2494]: "Literary Criticism Must Break Its Old Mold"]

[Text] The 4th National Congress of the Writers' Association has opened a broader prospect for literature. The golden age of the Chinese socialist literature is here! In the face of the colorful creative works, literature criticism must also be developed. Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] pointed out at the meeting: "at present, our literary criticism is still very underdeveloped." He asked for developing a "scientific, reasonable and high level criticism. This is a rigid and urgent historical task put before us, the critics. In the recent years, there has been a great liberation in the literary and artistic fields which has in turn brought about a new atmosphere in literary theories and criticisms. Many new thoughts and concepts which have swarmed in have quickly clashed with some old traditions. Our literary theories and criticisms are undergoing a painstaking process of renewal which will totally cast off the old. However, this process of renewal is not as smooth as it is expected by the people. Compared with literary creations, our literary criticism has in general appeared to be very flabby. As to the numerous new contents and artistic techniques which have emerged in literary creations, our literary criticism has always failed to demonstrate its sensitivity and adaptability which it should have. As a result, it has not been able to play a proper role to guide and to criticize. For instance, with regard to the question of "self-expression" and "humanitarianism" in literary expression and that of the method of expression of the "stream of consciousness" and so forth, so far it is hard to say that there is an explanation or illustration in theory which is relatively satisfactory. If it is said that literary creations have actually made a breakthrough in many aspects and have possessed a status and a domain which are unprecedented, much of that must be the result of expansion of literature and the force of life itself. In an expansion of this kind, it includes struggles against some old concepts in our literary criticisms.

Perhaps we may soon understand such a fact that much energy of our literary criticisms has been consumed in some arguments about name and reality. As a result, the impact has an implication on the living literary life. No matter whether it is the "stream of consciousness" or the "expression of the self,"

our literary criticism does not pay attention first to the contents of their actual life or of arts, but to the question of the realm of their terms or concepts. For this reason, the object of argument seems to have become a certain kind of subjective discovery and things that are foreign. What has been assured is only the question of conceptual affirmation or negation. It seems that we are almost able to reach very few conclusions which are relatively practical. Our arguments over each and every new literary concept or phenomenon have always focused on the focal point of "taking it" or "leaving it." We are less interested in exploring into the fact of whether such a concept or phenomenon has really penetrated into literary creations or what is the content of these literary creations. For instance, we have never made a study on whether "expression of the self" is a kind of artistic fact or what shape does a fact of this kind take, and so forth. In view of this, our literary criticism has always been confined in the circle of a conceptual mold and the conclusions we have reached are but the extension of certain concepts or consciousness which are short of real literary value or aesthetic content.

Since the direction led by this type of criticisms orientates toward a real literary practice, it is bound to head for a conceptual exaggeration. After the 3d Plenum of the 10th [as published] CPC Central Committee, the sharp sword of "class struggle" hanging high over literary creations and criticisms has been removed. However, in actual life, we still can see from time to time its rays which make people shudder. We must catch sight of the fact that this is not caused entirely by external forces because in the movement of our literary criticism itself, a tendency of shifting toward the "leftist" ideology is also in existence.

In the past, the substance of our thinking on literature was demonstrated only in what we were thinking about. At present, we cannot but question the way of thinking itself which includes how do we think, why should we think this way, and should we adopt a new way to think. Our theoretical study and literary criticism are now standing at a new intersection of history and aesthetics.

Of course, the most fundamental motive power which impels us to smash the method and mold of the "leftist" ideology and to explore a new mode of thinking comes from the development and transformation of the practical life and literature. The diversification of modern life has given people a broad vision. People have extricated themselves from the specific verification of the unique mode of thinking to head for thinking about life and literature as a whole.

The smashing of the conceptual model which explains everything to its perfection may mean that the practice of making final and one-way aesthetic judgement of things has begun to be questioned. People are tired of the argument of whether literature is, after all, to express selfness or to express life. They begin to explore conscientiously its content and mutual relations. Because an obvious fact is that, in literature, there has never been a pure self-expression that does not reflect life and, similarly, there has never been an expression of society which represents a departure from a writer's subjective selfness. This is a living organic whole. In the study leading to the whole, people praise the practice of practical and realistic study while discarding the practice of maintaining a certain ideological dogma. In the past, a kind of firm belief in explaining things almost to their perfection was invariably maintained in people's traditional mentality. This kind of

mentality has always manifested its terminal point right at the starting point in the study of a question. A certain theoretical mode has replaced the study of a thing itself.

Only after we have extricated ourselves completely from the mode of the "leftist" ways of thinking, can the existence of the rich and varied literary world truly show its charm and unlimited mysteries in full. Literary criticism may then be full of life and develop toward a direction which is practical but not dogmatic, solid, not plane. We shall eventually build a mansion of literary criticism which will be as magnificent as our literary creations. This mansion is bound to be a multi-level one--if we recognize that the literary structure itself is a multi-level integral structure.

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EAST REGION

WAYS OF IMPROVING MOBILITY OF PERSONNEL DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Jing Shi [2417 4258] and Liu Zhengcai [0491 2973 1752]: "Strengthen Horizontal Ties to Enhance the Mobility of Personnel"]

[Text] As reflected by the municipal personnel bureau, a network for enhancing the mobility of personnel has already been set up in our municipality. Since the second half of last year, the posts of a total of 921 professional and technical personnel have been readjusted through this network.

The network for enhancing the mobility of personnel which has been set up in our municipality is a coordinating network drawn by the municipal personnel bureau which is composed of 32 personnel exchange service organs of the 12 districts, 10 counties and some of the industrial bureaus throughout the municipality. In the past six months, it has received more than 15,000 visitors who have registered their names. The municipal network for enhancing the mobility of personnel has made a break from the situation of the past in which personnel organs relied only on the planned deployment to transfer technical cadres and has combined the planned deployment with the free mobility of personnel. Under the principle of paying full respect to personal wishes and going as far as possible to satisfy their reasonable requirements, it has consulted with parties concerned to transfer professional and technical personnel who have registered for a change in accordance with the needs of economic development. The personnel interchange service of the municipal light industry bureau has organized cadres of its subordinate companies who are responsible for personnel deployment to participate in turns in making appointments with people who are waiting for a transfer. They are going to select capable personnel directly by themselves in the light of the needs of their own companies. In case a person who asked for a transfer is one coming from their own company, they can consult immediately with the unit the person works with in order to effectuate a transfer. In doing things this way, the mobility of personnel can be effectively picked up. From last year until now, this bureau has readjusted posts for a total of 84 professional and technical personnel which made up 50 percent of the number of persons who have requested for a transfer.

In our municipality, the information on the mobility of personnel has always been transmitted in time through this network. The personnel exchange service of the municipal personnel bureau alone has thrice transmitted more than 3,000

application forms to more than 120 units to spur these units to implement the policies on intellectuals as quickly as possible. Many units have enthusiastically tried to readjust the work of persons who have asked for a transfer. According to statistics, the work of more than 125 persons has been readjusted within their own units.

With regard to the situation in which the reasonable transfer of the professional and technical personnel has been blocked in some units for various reasons, the personnel exchange service of the municipal personnel buerau has conducted a serious investigation and verification as well as patient persuasion. Because no result had been achieved after repeated consultations, it reported the case to the municipal personnel bureau to let the administrative branch intercede and give rulings in matters relevant to the transfer of the professional and technical personnel. This measure has forcefully smashed the old concept that units or departments have the ownership of talented people. The network for enhancing the mobility of personnel has also held periodic meetings to explore some policy matters which they have encountered in their work and to sum up and exchange experiences they have gained in addition to exchange of information.

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EAST REGION

WEN HUI BAO ON POLITICAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN REFORM

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Improve Political Ideological Work During Reform"]

[Text] In the course of reform, political ideological work has increasingly demonstrated its urgency. However, the original contents of political ideological work and ways in implementing it are no longer suited to new needs. Consequently, the question of the reform of political ideological work has been put forward before us.

Reform has made a breakthrough of the backward economic system. People are no longer willing to "confine themselves within the bounds" set by the ossified "mold" to remain as persons of mediocre ability. Reform has brought about a new relationship of interests. People are no longer willing to be satisfied with the days of "eating out of the big common pot." Reform, has touched off a conceptual change. People are enthusiastically seeking a new frontier of thinking. Reform has motivated a change in people's living styles. People are fervently seeking a life suited to the trend of the times... All this has enriched the practice and widened the vision of the people enabling them to acquire a new force in developing their thinking. At the same time, it is bound to engender a whole series of issues associated with ideological understanding and it is the new task to be accomplished in political ideological work.

For many years, practices such as the departure of reasoning from realities, the lack of equality between educators and those who receive education, or even the case of forcing people "to silence" by "sticking labels" and so forth. It is impossible for all these malpractices to achieve the results which must be achieved in political ideological work, rather, it will lead to just the opposite. At present, it is necessary to integrate the practice of reform and to call for a great improvement in political ideological work.

The targets of political ideological work are those who are in action in the practice of reform. Political ideological workers must keep the position of caring for the people in order to work for the people. This is the fine

tradition of our party for enhancing political ideological work and the basic starting point for improving political ideological work in the light of the practice of reform.

Starting from this basic point, it is necessary to feel correctly the pulse of the masses so as to penetrate our work into the deep of people's hearts as well as the process of production, the professional work and the actual life in order to really make people "happy to hear and see."

Starting from this basic point, it is necessary to alter the method of "inculcating," "investigating" and "criticizing" from above to that of dialogue on an equal footing. This is the method of persuading for fostering a good common practice in reform which can be carried out by giving priority to commendation, of letting typical characters lead the way, of conducting private talks, of exchanging feelings, of adhering to reason and of carrying out discussions in a democratic way.

Starting from this basic point, it is also necessary to get down from one's commanding position and change to an attitude of caring for the people with great solicitude. We must be enthusiastic in taking care of the immediate interests of the masses. In the course of reform, we must make political ideological work a process for caring, contacting and serving the masses.

Publicizing reform is the most important political education and the most important political course of the whole party and the whole people at present. At the same time, it is necessary to improve and strengthen political ideological work in the practice of reform. It is necessary to enthusiastically encourage the advanced persons who are bold in opening up new prospects to conscientiously lead the masses to throw themselves into the mighty torrent of reform and to sincerely help the less advanced and the youngsters who have taken wrong steps in life. We must work in a lively manner to inspire the masses to take the situation as a whole into consideration in the face of their immediate material interests in order to strengthen unity and help each other so as to strive for realizing the magnificent goal adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress.

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EAST REGION

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON CADRES' WORKSTYLE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Fight Against Using Public Funds and Public Properties to Give Parties and Gifts"]

[Text] In the recent past, a tendency of using public funds and public properties to give parties and gifts without restraint has become very popular and increasingly rampant in many areas and units. For this, the masses of cadres and the people have a lot of complaints. We must promptly and resolutely put an end to this evil tendency.

Being generous at the nation's expense in giving parties and gifts has never been tolerated by the discipline of the party. It was pointed out in "Certain Guiding Principles Regarding Inner-Party Political Life" that "it is prohibited to use public funds to give parties or gifts in violation of the regulations" and that "it is prohibited to make no distinction between public and private interests, to use public office for private gain or to embezzle or squander state or collective properties by using various excuses or by inventing all sorts of names." At present, some people who are themselves cadres of the party and of the state are using public funds and public properties to give parties or gifts under a variety of pretexts regardless of the rules stipulated in the "Guiding Principles" and in other relevant documents of the party Central Committee. Essentially, they are going to appropriate public property and to seek private gain for individuals or small units. This is a kind of activity which exploits one's office to seize public property for personal gain. If this unhealthy tendency is not checked, not only the enormous wealth of the state is bound to be squandered and the interests of the people impaired, the party's popularity and prestige among the masses will also be damaged. As a result, a number of party members and cadres will thus be ruined. Have not we experienced enough lessons like this in the past?

What is worth our attention is that some people who speak plausibly and at length say that "eating and drinking can create value" and "giving gifts can revitalize the economy." This is a very strange argument which merely throws on a "modern" cloak to cover up the unhealthy tendency of using public funds and properties to give parties or gifts. We must resist and criticize arguments of this kind.

We must educate the masses of party members and cadres to keep firmly in mind the basic purpose of serving the people whole-heartedly, to understand that during the course of restructuring the economic system, we must follow the principle of carrying out resolutely what accords to the interests of the country and the people. We must also regard this principle as the basic demarcation in determining right and wrong in reform and in enlivening the economy.

It was pointed out in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic System" that "the more the economy and enterprises are invigorated, the more it is necessary to pay attention to resisting the erosion of the capitalist ideology, to surmounting the corruptive phenomenon of seeking personal gain by exploiting one's office" and "to the strengthening of the party's workstyle and party discipline." Only when we have a fine party workstyle, can we guarantee that reform will be further developed smoothly.

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EAST REGION

ORIGINS, RESULTS OF PARTIAL OVERSUPPLY OF EXPERTS DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Wan Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] and Li Jiaceng [2621 0857 2582]:
"The Partial Oversupply of Experts and Their Socialization"]

[Text] Our work needs a large number of experts and we are indeed turning out a large number of such qualified people. Hands-on experience in transforming nature and society has been excellent training for the masses, giving the brightest and the best among them an opportunity to develop rapidly. The favorable situation resulting from reform and the new technological revolution have also provided them a large arena where they can display their talents. "The times create their heroes." Judging from the overall tendency of historical development and social needs, the talent of a hero is always in demand.

Yet an aberration from this norm does develop in some sectors of society at certain points in time. For example, at a number of prestigious and well-established universities, teachers have difficulties offering a course and getting promoted. Numerous people who graduated from college in the mid and late 1950's still remain lecturers today. Another example is the fact that the college admission score in the senior secondary schools examination in Jiangsu Province is usually over 100 points higher than that in such frontier provinces as Qinghai and Xijiang, depriving many candidates of a university education who would otherwise be admitted had they taken their examination in the frontier provinces. Some research institutes have middle-level and senior scientific research personnel galore. Because of structural defects and misguided scientific research policies, we often find a dozen or score of engineers and research assistants working on one single topic. Not a few middle-level technicians are left with nothing to do other than running errands. All this leads to the oversupply and waste of qualified personnel and is indicative of a new contradiction between the discovery, training and utilization of experts. We call this supply of experts in excess of what certain sectors of society need and can accommodate "partial oversupply of experts." A dangerous problem, it must be analyzed and tackled seriously.

As a social phenomenon, "partial oversupply of experts" results when society reaches a certain stage of development. In a primitive communal society, humans equipped with crude weapons and tools banded together in a common

struggle for survival. Since productive struggle for survival. Since productive forces were weak and the people were not educated, society's need for expertise usually exceeded its ability to provide such expertise. Under these circumstances, the partial oversupply of experts did not arise.

In the wake of the development of private ownership and the accumulation of surplus products, labor became a commodity and experts became a private property. The seeds of partial oversupply of experts were sown. Dynastic Hymns, a section of the "Book of Songs," says, "All the land under heaven belongs to the Emperor. All the soldiers defending the land are his subject." If land and people were monopolized by the emperor, so were experts. In the Period of the Warring States, it was fashionable for princes and aristocrats to cultivate their own army of hangers-on. Meng Cheng Jun, Ping Yuan Jun, Xin Ling Jun and others were all said to have "3,000 hangers-on." Although not all hangers-on were talented people, some undoubtedly were. While it is true that a prince might take somebody under his wing in order to strengthen his own pool of talent, he was often more interested in depriving his rivals of a talented person. An inevitable result of this practice was the relative oversupply of experts, who, like Mao Sui and Feng Guan, had to resort to desperate means to get a chance to be discovered. Mao Sui and Feng Guan were exceptional political talents in ancient times and not all hangers-on had their capabilities and courage to hit upon similar tactics to make themselves shine. Our speculation is that under private ownership with its partial oversupply of qualified people, a large amount of talent was wasted.

After private ownership was overthrown, its influences linger for a long time. The idea of the private ownership of qualified personnel continues to make its presence felt. Is it not true that even today some units retain a proprietary interest in their personnel? Coupled with such short-comings in the personnel system as "eating from the big rice pot" and "iron rice bowl," this tendency to see an expert as a unit or a small group's private property is bound to aggravate the partial oversupply of experts. In 1973, some universities reportedly had almost 3,000 faculty members, of whom at least 60 percent were lecturers or above, and the teacher:student ratio was 1:3. Solving problems like this has grown beyond the means of individual universities.

The partial oversupply of qualified personnel reduces the quality of our experts and makes it harder for young people to come to the fore.

Where oversupply is a serious problem, jobs are hard to come by and it is difficult to mobilize people's enthusiasm. To relieve this contradiction, there is no alternative other than handing out assignments in accordance with "seniority." "If a daughter-in-law hangs around long enough, she will be mother-in-law." As a method of rationalizing the partial oversupply of experts, seniority retards progress and favors age at the expense of youth. What we end up with is a band of elderly experts. This problem is most glaring in scientific and technical circles. According to statistics compiled in early 1983, the average age of science teachers at Nanjing University was 64.7, while the average age of the teachers in three departments in earth science was as high as 71.1

The training of experts cannot be separated from social practice and the relative scarcity of jobs resulting from the partial oversupply of experts in effect limits our opportunities for practice, which, in turn, militates against the training of experts. There are reports that some teaching and research sections at Beijing University do not have enough teaching assignments to go around, so much so that it will take at least 50 years for every lecturer to fulfill his teaching duties necessary for promotion to associate professor. As a result, the university has no alternative but to put associate professors in charge of research and let lecturers teach courses in turn. If this situation is allowed to continue, lecturers will become out of practice, they will be wedded to one set of ideas, their professional knowledge will get rusty and outdated, and our pool of talent will be poorer.

Owing to historical and social reasons, the geographical distribution of China's qualified personnel has been irrational to begin with. A case in point is the gap between northern Jiangsu and southern Jiangsu. The partial over-supply of experts has only exacerbated this uneven distribution. Areas suffering from a lack of experts fail to get the people they need. At the same time, oversupply makes our experts older and lowers their standard. Consequently the development of experts will take longer, the turnover will be slower and the quality will decline. In these circumstances, it will also be harder to develop a larger number of experts in a short period of time.

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EAST REGION

PROPOSALS TO KEEP INTELLECTUALS IN NORTHERN JIANGSU

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Huang Jing [7806 5464]: "How Can Northern Jiangsu Keep its Intellectuals from Southern Jiangsu?"]

[Text] How can northern Jiangsu keep its intellectuals from southern Jiangsu and other places? Certain existing policies are worth examining. For example, in a move to stem the outflow of intellectuals, some municipalities and counties have explicitly prohibited the transfer of a couple if both husband and wife are working in the same place. This rule seems reasonable and has indeed succeeded in keeping some people, but we must not underestimate its side effects.

Take, for instance, the county secondary school where I work. Over 60 percent of the teachers here are from southern Jiangsu. Among the key teachers, the percentage of southerners is even higher. There have been transfers almost every year over the past few years. At the same time, fresh graduates have also been sent here. What kind of people are the transferees? Mostly people who have been working for a couple of years, including some who have served only a one-year stint in northern Jiangsu and then left. Apart from good connections, they might have a legitimate reason: reunification with their spouses. As soon as they arrive in northern Jiangsu, many young people find a prospective husband or wife in their native villages and get married quickly. The next thing they do is to get themselves transferred out. Over the past 4 or 5 years, not fewer than 40 people (including some middle-aged intellectuals) were successively transferred back to southern Jiangsu from our school alone, almost half of the total number of teachers here. Given such instability in the teaching contingent, we cannot even begin to talk about teaching reform. Teachers who either have left or are seeking a way out are all college graduates and include men and women. But for fear that marrying a local would make it difficult for them to be transferred back home, many of them could have been married happily here. A better policy would be to stipulate a time limit, say 10 years, after which they will be welcome to go home, provided their performance has been good during the 10 years and they really have family problems to attend to. Outstanding performers can even have their time shortened. I think the young people will find this policy much more acceptable and be willing to spend 10 years in northern Jiangsu. Right now, they are so restless that they cannot stay for even 2 or 3 years. Our policy also

works to the disadvantage of middle-aged intellectuals who have worked hard and conscientiously in northern Jiangsu for the past 2 or 3 decades. Some of them are now in poor health and many have elderly parents in their native villages who have to be taken care of. Their desire to return home is understandable, and yet because their spouses also work here, they are effectively trapped in the north. Although they are physically here, their hearts belong elsewhere. What we have is a situation where both young and middle-aged intellectuals clamor for a way to get out. And the eagerness of both groups to leave feeds on each other.

This brings to mind the question of recruiting experts from outside the province. If our present policy remains unchanged, how will comrades from other provinces have the courage to come here with their wives or husbands? If we invite only one member of a couple, we will create a new spouse separation problem, so this is no long-term solution.

As an alternative to keeping a small number of restless people against their will, which will only have an unsettling effect on many young intellectuals, it would be far better to let them go home to engage in the four modernizations so that many more young and middle-aged intellectuals already here or about to come here can settle down and work in northern Jiangsu for 8 or 10 years or even longer.

12581
CSO: 4005/759

EAST REGION

POSSIBILITY OF MODELS WITH SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Wu Huang [0702 2515]: "Can We Hold Up as Models People with Shortcomings?"]

[Text] "Just as there is no pure gold, there is no perfect man." "There is no perfect man" means that all men, heroes and models included, cannot be perfect but must have some flaws, as long as they are made of flesh and blood. Only those models who have weaknesses as well as strengths and are inadequate as well as accomplished can be credible and emulated. Of course, this should not be taken to mean that since everybody has weakness and strengths, then everybody is a model. No, a model towers above others in one or several respects, but his superiority should not be used to cover up or deny his shortcomings. It goes against dialectics to mystify or standardize a model.

Yet when we select or set somebody up as a model, we invariably hope or demand that he be a perfect person. In the same way that we imagine Xi Shi to have a totally unfreckled face, we expect our model to be completely unblemished at all times. Where can such a perfect person be found? Even if we manage to find such a person, is there any guarantee that he will remain perfect? That is a tall order.

It is against this background that an extremely odd phenomenon has occurred. Most of our models, much eulogized and emulated, are no longer living. People of our generation can remember such posthumous models as Dong Cunsui [5516 1317 3843], Liu Hulan [0491 5170 5695] and Lei Feng [7191 6912]. The list can easily be lengthened. I am not suggesting that we should not put forward as models people who gave their lives for the cause of the people's liberation and socialist construction. And yet it is very absurd to pretend that only dead people can be models and that living people cannot be trusted. In "The Romance of Deification," it is said that Old Man Jiang "confers a title on a general only after killing him." Why does he give somebody an honor only after that person is dead? Probably out of fear that the living may get into all kinds of mischief and discredit his godly name. Who would have thought that this difficulty of being a god is being passed onto some living people today?

Because we look for models only among the perfect and there are not enough dead and perfect people, some of us are forced to search in the hospital ward

and among the handicapped and the dying. No wonder that for sometime now, the heroes and models publicized are often paralyzed or in the last stages of cancer. There is certainly no reason why we cannot publicize such models, but the question we must ask is why we did not sing their praise when they were in better physical shape. Can it be that their deeds were all achieved on their sickbeds or all derived from their struggles with sickness? After reading the history of one such hero, one can only sigh, "Too late!"

It cannot be denied that the living and the healthy make up the majority of people. They are primarily responsible for our present achievements. This is as true today as it will be tomorrow. Why are not they better publicized? Simply because they are not perfect and they may get into trouble later. That they are not perfect is an objective fact. As for the fear that they may become a problem in future, why must a model enjoy "life tenure?" Even Confucius, who has been honored as "the exemplary teacher of all times," does not enjoy adulterated popularity and has been subject to criticism at various points in time. Apart from the "criticize Confucius campaign" launched by the "gang of four," he has been criticized because he was not perfect and his teaching was not the universal truth.

It should be said that there have been efforts to correct this problem after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Otherwise, how else can people like Bu Sheng [2975 3932] have become newsworthy? Reform must be preceded by a corresponding conceptual change. Can we say that on the question of models, we are in the midst of changing our concept? As we discard our old concept, a large number of living heroes and models has emerged. Their value as models is being recognized by our generation.

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EAST REGION

MORE POWER GIVEN TO COUNTIES IN JIANGXI

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Jiang Qiusheng [5592 4428 3932]: "Jiangxi Increases Autonomy for Counties"]

[Text] The first secretary of the Jiangxi provincial CPC committee, Bai Dongcai [4101 2767 2624], said at a recent seminar that in order to make rural areas prosperous, and bearing in mind the province's realities, we must further increase county autonomy to give county CPC committees and county governments to have the final say in solving their problems.

Bai Dongcai said, "Judging from the realities in our province, we must follow up the transfer of authority to enterprises with an appropriate grant of autonomy to counties. Rural Jiangxi is weak in two areas, diversification and rural and small township enterprises. As we mainly depend on the county CPC committees and governments to strengthen those two areas, we must give counties more autonomy so that they will be better able to plan their economic activities in a comprehensive way."

Last year we launched a pilot project in power delegation in seven counties, all of whom achieved significant economic growth during the same period. Among powers delegated to the county level are financial authority, the power to issue agricultural loans and undertake comprehensive economic planning and the right to set up departments as long as the authorized establishment is not exceeded.

12581
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FUDAN UNIVERSITY'S ROLE AS THINK TANK DESCRIBED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Lin Ke [2651 0344] Fudan University CPC committee secretary: "Bring Into Play the Think Tank Function of Comprehensive Universities"]

[Text] What are the functions that the institutions of higher learning should possess? This question is being discussed by everyone. One point has been affirmed, which is the change in the concept that has for a long time existed in the minds of people that institutions of higher learning only have the single function of passing on knowledge. To adapt to the needs of "the four modernizations" and bring into full play the functions of institutions of higher learning in the current construction, institutions of higher learning should and can bring into play various functions. The key national universities particularly should devote special efforts to become the centers of international academic exchange activities and the information tanks of the international academic situation; they especially should become the think tanks of the socialist "four modernizations" construction, meaning that they should have advisory and brain trust functions in formulating the country's policies by providing strategic opinions for political, cultural, scientific and technological and diplomatic consultation. The teaching and research personnel of comprehensive universities should strive to establish the consciousness of being the government's staff officer and assistant in bringing about the think tank function in policy decisions. Universities like Fudan University should take up this think tank function.

A think tank is also called a "brain storage" or "brain trust," which is the staff office in time of war. The modern system of a brain trust is produced following the development of and the permeation of the whole society by science and technology. The knowledge of one or two persons cannot embrace all; therefore, the decision-making group needs the advice of each of the brain trusts. At present, many developed countries pay attention to the construction of think tanks; for example, in Japan alone there are more than 240 think tanks that are national in nature. In the whole world there are a few hundred well-known brain trusts, such as the American Rand Corporation, Hudson Institute,

Lijier [phonetic] Company and the Harvard Institute of Harvard University, the Japanese Nomura Research Institute and the Mitsubishi Research Institute. These institutes have made splendid contributions to government policy making.

In bringing into play the function of think tanks, comprehensive universities possess the strong points which are hardly possessed by regular scientific research institutes. In the case of Fudan University, its social science, humanist studies, natural science, technical science and management science departments have all kinds of talent resources that are likely to be integrated to carry out strategic policy oriented, comprehensive, analytic and forecast oriented research. Fudan recently established a "Fudan University Economic Research Center," which concentrates on economics (including the economics department, world economics department and world economics research institute) but which cuts across different departments and branches. This is actually a strategy consultation center with think tank functions. Our country's economic strategy and the economic strategy of Shanghai economic region (such as the economic policy of Shanghai's development of international companies in taking a step forward in opening to foreign countries) may be researched at this "center," which can provide advice to the state and the related components in Shanghai as the basis for making policy decisions. This is an unshirkable duty of comprehensive universities.

With the guiding thought of bringing into play think tank functions, comprehensive universities will be able to base on their own assets the integral development of new courses and specialties, and the adjustment of its current courses and specialties to perfect its structure of courses and departments and also to change the structure in a planned manner toward a goal, of the teachers' knowledge and wisdom, in order to raise its academic level for meeting the need of the technical revolution and modernization construction. Besides, a more important objective is to develop and widen the wisdom of comprehensive university graduates so that they will gradually become the brain trust talent of the state, that is, become a kind of macroscopic strategic brain.

A good opinion can become material wealth. Once the fruit of consultation is adopted, it will become a production force. In this sense, a think tank also creates wealth and resources. The government units of all levels should pay the necessary attention and appropriate support to the development of this resource.

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EAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-064
28 June 1985

UNITED FRONT WORK IN JIANGSU INSPECTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Heping [0719 0735 1627] and Huang Xin [7806 0207]: "United Front Work Department Group Investigates United Front Work in Jiangsu]

[Text] The East China policy implementation investigating group of the United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has inspected the implementation of united front policies in Jiangsu. The investigating group was led by Li Gui [2621 6311], deputy director of the United Front Work Department.

From 14 January, the investigating group successively inspected Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang and Yangzhou and studied policy implementation together with responsible comrades from local municipal CPC committees, united front work departments and the political consultative conferences.

On the 26th, the group arrived in Nanjing and heard a report from the provincial work group on the implementation of united front policy under the provincial CPC committee.

Addressing a conference for responsible comrades from the provincial work group in the afternoon on the 27th, Comrade Li Gui affirmed the outstanding achievements of Jiangsu Province in implementing the united front policies in recent years. He said, "The various policies must be implemented in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee before the 13th National Party Congress. This requires a massive effort. Jiangsu still has a lot to do in returning properties seized and private houses forcibly occupied during the 'Cultural Revolution.'. Pay particular attention to the work at the grassroots and in departments and implement the policies in the most meticulous way." He pointed out, "To win people over, we must first win their hearts. After we have carried out the various united front policies, we must further promote the open door policy."

Comrades Hen Peixin [7281 1014 0207], Shen Daren [3088 6671 0086] and Sun Han [1327 7318] heard reports from the investigating group. Responsible comrades from the provincial CPC committee expressed a firm determination to fulfill the spirit of relevant instructions from the party Central Committee and fully carry out all policies in combination with party rectification.

12581
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BIRTH SEX RATIO IN ANHUI REPORTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Yugui [6392 3768 6311]: "Sex Ratio Among Births in Anhui Province"]

[Text] The sample survey of the population change in Anhui Province in 1984 has recently been finished. This survey indicates the sex ratio at birth in 1984 is 100:104.9.

This sampling work was done mainly by the Anhui provincial statistical bureau assisted by the departments of public safety and family planning. Sixteen cities, districts and counties were investigated in the province and the methods to choose the places for sampling were based on stratified sampling, probability sampling and group sampling, and lots were drawn directly by the statistical bureau. They are the East District of Hefei, Xinwu Municipality, Wuhu District, the Datong District of Huainan Municipality, Yushan Municipality, Chuzhou Municipality and Huaiyuan, Fuyang, Woyang, Jieshou, Lingbi, Liuan, Jinzhai, Wuwei, Tongcheng and Guichi Counties. Data from the survey of the 24 streets and 164 villagers (residents) of the above places were gathered and processed through computers. They indicated that the total population was 23,238, among whom were 11,709 males, or 50.39 percent, and 11,529 females, or 49.61 percent; the number of births in the year was 375, with 192 males, or 51.2 percent, and 183 females, or 48.8 percent. The sex ratio is 100:104.9.

Attaching importance to males, despising females and throwing away or drowning female babies have been a corrupt several-thousand-year-old custom inherited from ancient China. Historically, this problem is more serious in some villages in Anhui. After the founding of New China, the state provided specific regulations in the "constitutions," "marriage law" and related ordinances to eliminate its influence and protect the rights and interests of women and children. In recent years, owing to vigorous propaganda on the legal system and education to protect the legal rights and interests of women and children, especially the wide carrying out of Document No 7 of the party, the majority of couples of child-bearing age has further raised their consciousness to carry out family planning and protect female babies. Related sources in Anhui have pointed out that there is no direct connection between the "dumping" or "drowning" of female babies and the policy of

family planning. Once the dumping or drowning of a female baby is discovered, it must be dealt with by the law. Recently a few people in the Congress of the United States, using individual incidences of dumping or drowning female babies as a pretext, deliberately misrepresented and attacked the family planning policy of our country, with ulterior motives. The survey data of our province are a strong rebuttal to this attack.

12909
CSO: 4005/911

NEW PHASE IN SHANDONG FAMILY PLANNING

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Tongxin [7115 0681 1800] and Cheng Jianxin [4453 1696 1800]: "A New Phase in Shandong Family Planning Work Has Emerged"]

[Text] Since the execution of Document No 7 by the central committee of the CPC in Shandong Province, population growth has been effectively controlled. In many places, there has appeared a lively new situation in which the cadres are satisfied, the masses are supportive and people take the initiative to work, which is beneficial to the overall situation.

Since 13 April last year, the day Document No 7 was issued, the Shandong provincial party committee immediately issued a notice to execute the document seriously. Propaganda was carried level by level through various cities and counties to make the spirit of the document clearly understood by every household and grasped by the masses of cadres. Family planning work in the province also made very obvious changes.

The most striking changes are:

1. The guiding ideology of the family planning departments has been further straightened to make family planning serve the overall mission and goal of the party and to serve the people. In the past, some cadres paid attention only to the situation of the accomplishment of family planning and neglected the maintenance of the relationship between the party and the masses and the advancement of stability and solidarity. That situation has essentially changed.

2. The concrete policy of family planning has been further improved and carried out. Based on the requirement that "family planning work must be done on the basis of fairness and reason and with mass support and be easily done by the cadres," Shandong formulated the "Provincial Measures for the Two-children Family Planning Policy" and specified that couples who have one child and have practical difficulties may have a second child. At the same time, 14 counties (urban) and 17 towns were assigned as test points for the "intermission model" (generally defined as there having to be 8 years between the two children). In some counties and districts, the cadres went to the households in person to finish the procedures to permit two children

to the people who surely have difficulties and met the regulations of the policy. The masses were greatly moved. Based on statistics, among couples who were of child-bearing age and had only one child but who received permission to have two last year, second-child births have increased by 22,467. There were also many people who met the requirements for two children but positively refused and are willing to have only one child during their lifetime. They said: "The party has a policy of loving the people and the people have the heart to love the country." The relationship between the party and the masses has obviously improved.

3. The work style of the cadres has obviously changed and the relationship between cadres and the masses has become closer. Since the execution of Document No 7, activities of learning from Cui Peihua [1508 1014 5478] to be the close friend of the masses were widespread, and a batch of Cui Peihua-type model family planning cadres emerged. Some regions, cities and counties also launched the activities of "five visits, five questions" and "service to the household" to bring warmth to the masses. Leaders of various levels and family planning cadres had heart-to-heart talks with the masses, listened to opinions from the masses, helped the masses to solve their practical problems and were well-received by the masses.

4. Scientific and technological knowledge has become more widespread. Many places listed the spread of scientific knowledge of eugenics and childbirth as an important content of family planning and publicized it in many forms to raise the level of the scientific knowledge of the masses.

Besides, in various places they emphasized family planning reform, trained a great number of cadres to strengthen basic construction and implemented scientific management in order to make family planning work develop in a routine, institutionalized and popular direction.

Based on statistics from related departments, the natural population growth rate in Shandong in 1984 was 0.635 percent, which is 0.069 percent lower than that of 1983; the number of new births is 12,077 (?illegible) less than 1983, and the one-child birth rate is 87.71 percent, which is 1.12 percent higher than 1983.

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CSO: 4005/911

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

BOYCOTT OF UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES--Secretary Liu Yandong [0491 1693 2639], secretary of the Standing Committee of the Communist Youth Corps, yesterday spoke at the meeting of Shanghai corps cadres to request the youth corps organizations of all levels and all the cadres to strengthen their party spirit, enforce discipline and resolutely oppose and boycott the new unhealthy tendency in the new situation and strive to be the "four knows" and "two ables" talent that know politics, economics, management and technology and are able to do both political and economic work. Liu Yandong also stressed that the corps' full-time cadres do not concurrently hold jobs as the managers or directors of industries, that corps meetings should pay attention to factual results and that they should oppose extravagance, correctly propagandize the relationship between production and consumption and conquer the situation of blind encouragement to high consumption. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1] 12739

CSO: 4005/776

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPC ORGANIZATIONS RECRUIT 4,700 YOUNG PEOPLE IN 1984

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] In the educational activities of learning the documents of party rectification, the masses of young people in our province who are Communist Youth League members took the initiative to draw close to the party's organization, and nearly 50,000 league members applied to join the party; of them 4,725 have been admitted with honor.

The league organizations of various levels in our province adopted the characteristics of young people to start various educational activities and took the initiative in coordinating with the organizational department of the party committee to advance the work of winning the finest league members to the party. One activity was to organize the party constitution study group in order to teach them the party's comparative systems theory and a basic knowledge of the party. At the Guangdong Minzu Institute, 22 party constitution study groups with a total of 322 college students have just been established, which is about half of the total number of students there. After the study session, 105 applied to join the party. The second activity was to sponsor activities of learning from model party members at various levels and to push activities such as "praising the good party member at hand," "reforming and guiding the party," "reporting the extraordinary deeds of good party members" and "visiting old party members," to establish a tall and great image of individual model party members in the hearts of young people in the Youth League and to strengthen the affection of young people for the party. The third is to recommend in time the finest young people as the targets of party construction and to assist the related departments in basic training. In Sihui County, a group of league members filled out their forms to apply for admission to the party, and after investigation by the league organization, 156 active individuals were recommended to the party organization for admission and 64 of them have been admitted as probationary party members.

12909
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PUBLIC CRITICISM ENCOURAGED IN SHENZHEN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 pp 1-2

Article: "New Democratic Tendency Emerges in Shekou Industrial District"

Excerpts Editor's note: Today we publish excerpts of "Before and After the Publication of 'My Advice'" published 2 days ago in a report by Gong Pu in SHEKOU NEWS, trial edition, fourth issue. Yuan Geng [5913 1649] supported the newspaper in which he was criticized by name and this democratic tendency deserves high praise. As is known to all, great success has been achieved in the Shenzhen special economic zone (including the Shekou industrial district) since its establishment, but it is not and cannot be perfect in every aspect. So we must keep ourselves sober-minded. When there is much more criticism, we must be able to spot the mainstream and maintain our confidence in opening up and in the reform; when we are praised, we must also keep calm and pay attention to overcoming drawbacks in our work. Comrade Yuan Geng's attitude in treating the criticism is correct. If everybody did the same, we could add to our achievements, correct our mistakes and better execute the opening up to foreign countries.

In the front page first line of the third issue of SHEKOU NEWS, there was published an article under the name of Zhen Mingni [3914 2494 0086 & 1441] in which the writer straightforwardly listed instances of malpractice in the Shekou industrial zone enterprise management, pointed out sharply that efficiency in Shekou is not as high as has been said, criticized Yuan Geng, director of the administrative committee as "far from being called a fine industrialist" and asserted that "the level of the overall management in the industrial zone is far from ideal, and you should be the one most responsible." The publication of this criticism rapidly evoked strong repercussions in the industrial district and even in the Shenzhen special zone. All the people were concerned with this problem; how could this criticism be published? So the author visited the people concerned and wrote this report to answer our concerned readers. He hopes it will arouse deep reflection.

Energy Is Created in Bombardment

At the beginning of February the preparation work for the first conference on social and economic strategic theories in the Shekou industrial district was in full swing. All the people who were concerned with the fate of the industrial district are pondering the question of where Shekou is going.

On 5 February, a reporter from SHEKOU NEWS delivered the publication to Yuan Geng at Biyu Road, and then and there Yuan Geng said: "SHEKOU NEWS must publish critical articles, especially those criticizing the leaders." This important opinion was first circulated and spread among a group of bold youths with insight.

The sober-minded young people thought: Can the people in Shekou industrial district be intoxicated by applause? Can they maintain a cautious attitude, "as if on the brink of an abyss, as if treading on thin ice"? As the "proving ground of reform in China," what shall the Shekou industrial district do?

The people in the SHEKOU NEWS editorial department were also thinking: Since they were in an important position to reflect public opinion in the industrial district, how could public opinion be fully reflected? Could we let democratic public opinion supervise the leaders?

On 17 February, the two thoughts finally found a chance to come together. The telephone in the editorial department rang; a voice cautiously inquired: "I want to write an article criticizing Yuan Geng; would you dare publish it?" The answer was simple: "If you dare to write it, the editorial department will dare to publish it." Just at the time when people working in the industrial district were busy packing for home to spend the New Year holidays, a critical article "Advice to Mr Yuan Geng" came to the table of the editor, signed by Zhen Mingni.

On 28 February, SHEKOU NEWS published it, and since that criticism struck a "string" which many wanted to pluck but had not dared, it immediately evoked strong repercussions in and out of the industrial district. While the news was still on the printing press, the Guangdong Provincial Hong Kong and Macao Economic Research Center heard about it and asked the editor of SHEKOU NEWS for permission to reprint it. Some newspapers in the south and even the whole country soon found this "live fish" and came to Shekou to cover the news. A teacher from the management department of Nankai University in Tianjin visited the editor and said: "After I read the third issue, I sensed immediately that there is a democratic atmosphere in Shekou." An assistant editor from WORLD ECONOMIC DAILY in Shanghai also called long distance after reading the article.

The readers hope the economic zone will be developed into a society where the people's will can be fully expressed. What about the leading stratum? Can they stand at the head of the tide of history? Let's see their assessment of Zhen's article.

After his trip to Switzerland, Jiang Bo [3068 3134], vice president of the Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., China, read that criticism and immediately said: "Besides so much praise, we do have a lot of problems in our industrial district; after I read the third issue of SHEKOU NEWS, I immediately sensed a fresh draught of air. Comrade Zhen Mingni suggested that Yuan Geng should study management; this is said not just to Comrade Yuan Geng but also to all leading cadres like us. That's a good suggestion!" Vice director of the industrial district administration committee, Wang Jingui [3769 0093 6317], heard someone criticize that the publication of criticism in newspapers has had bad effects, and he immediately said: "What's wrong with that? We have had a wrong idea in the past; it seemed as if whoever publicly criticized must step down. In my opinion, the more of this kind of criticism we have, the more lively the district will become."

As for the master of the Shekou industrial district--the cadres and the workers--their response was even stronger. Zhao Yanping [6392 5333 5493], a Mongolian girl working in Sanyo Factory, wrote an article, "The Special Zone Needs Management--Discussion with Comrade Yuan Geng" and sent it to the editor. Zhou Yuanda [6650 6678 1129], a worker from a container plant, in his article "The Hope of Shekou--After Reading 'My Advice,'" referred to Zhen's article as "the new dawn of democracy" and he thought that "if the comrades in the leading departments dare to stand forward and give some advice, that will be the new hope for Shekou." Zhang Shaoguang [1728 1421 0342], a sweeper from the Jianghui Yacht Plant, said that after he read the article he "felt it was like drinking a cup of strong tea, fragrant and tasty; it essentially reflects our aspirations." Lin Yunping [2651 6663 5493], a worker from the Communications Corporation, said, "I hope more people like Zhen Mingni, who are bold, patriotic and insightful, will courageously and frankly offer their good policy to the leaders to get rid of corruption and that the leaders will be broadminded like Yuan Geng. To listen to both sides is to be bright and to listen to one side is to be in the dark. Thus, the special district will develop faster."

Now it has been almost a month since the publication of this article, yet people still talk about it. This might be the place where its edge cuts and it has in a certain sense overstepped the realm of economic reform and raised a series of thought-provoking questions!

12909
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JIANGMEN CPC SECRETARY PRAISED FOR HELPING WRITER

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Liang Shidun [2733 0013 1319]: "Jiangmen City CPC Secretary Praised for Helping Amateur Writers Get Leave for Literary Creation"]

[Text] Secretary Li Ziliu [7812 1311 3177], Jiangmen City CPC secretary, has twice asked for leave for amateur writers to pursue literary creation, and these actions have been talked about there with general approval.

Now many amateur writers with certain accomplishments are facing two difficult problems. One is that being an amateur writer is criticized and is regarded as pursuing a reputation and money and ignoring one's proper occupation and has a heavy load on his mind. Another is that an amateur writer is busy with his office work during office hours and after office hours, he is busy with household work, lacking time for creative writing. Though he may have some creative plan or may have drafted a medium-size or long article, it is hard to realize his plan of writing or find time for the revision of his first draft.

It is the obligation of a professional writer to create literary works to satisfy the increasing intellectual needs of the people. But the amateur writers are also a creative troop with great latent power. In recent years, many of the awarded works have been written by amateurs. It is not correct to neglect them.

It is not easy to cultivate a creative writer. I wish our leaders would be enlightened by the fact of the Jiangmen secretary's asking leave for writers to do more practical and beneficial work for advancing literary creation and to advance cultural undertakings and the construction of spiritual civilization.

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28 June 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CYL TO INSTITUTE 'MEMBER CARD' SYSTEM IN SHENZHEN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by You Yanling [3266 7159 0407]: "Shenzhen Will Institute 'Member Card' Management System; Adapt to Conditions in the Special Economic Zones, Reform the CYL's Work"]

[Text] The city of Shenzhen is about to institute the "CYL member card" management system. This is a major reform of the CYL's work which was formally announced at the first congress of the Shenzhen CYL that took place yesterday.

The CYL membership in the city of Shenzhen has already increased from the more than 2,000 members in the early stages after it was established in the city 5 years ago to the present number of over 40,000. Most of the members are involved in work in joint venture enterprises or foreign wholly owned enterprises. Because Shenzhen has instituted the contract system and the workforce utilization system, work for the CYL members is in short supply, transfers are frequent and there is large-scale mobility. Consequently, when League members are transferred to another post the same management system of the past is still in effect where step by step they go through the motions of transferring registration of membership. Already this is unsuitable to conditions in the special economic zones. Many League members often do not have enough time to transfer registration of membership and thus for long periods of time do not partake in regular League activities.

The "CYL member cards" that are about to be issued will record the individual League member's full name, sex, age, date of joining the League and other information. It will identify the League member as well as serve to register League membership. When a League member is transferred to another post it will not be necessary to transfer registration of membership, and with this "CYL member card" the member can participate in League activities at all times and places. In addition, it will also serve to identify those over the age limits who have left the CYL. Once the new "CYL member card" management system is instituted it will be of great benefit to the League member's promptly participating in each kind of organized activity. It will strengthen the member's sense of organization and enhance the sense of honor and responsibility, and it will maintain stability in the ranks of League members.

9926

CSO: 4005/899

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION CONVENED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 1

Article by Fang Yuanhai [2455 0337 1979]: "Guangdong Convenes Conference on Education" /

/Text/ The assembly called by the provincial people's government to commend advanced educators and bodies in general education in the province held opening ceremonies yesterday morning in the auditorium of the provincial government building. More than 1,000 educators and student representatives attended.

Education work in our province has made great progress in the past 2 years. In the province 855 advanced educators and 250 advanced collective bodies have been designated. The 422 advanced educators attending this meeting are outstanding representatives of those people. Now they gathered together happily to exchange their experiences and discuss the policy of educational reform and development.

Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472], Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544] and other leaders were all present at the assembly.

Yang Yingbin, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, addressed the assembly. He said the new situation in education has presented a new face in our province and is getting better and better. This cannot be separated from the leadership of the party committees of various levels and from the government stress on education, and it is also the result of the great effort of the teachers and educators in our province.

Yang Yingbin pointed out that we have made great progress in educational work in our province but that we are quite unable to keep abreast of economic and social developments. Some strong measures must be taken to accelerate development in education. The first is to enliven education through various forms, ways and means. In every aspect of society, initiatives to promote education must be brought into full play. The latent capacity must be brought out. While stressing universal elementary education, we used to emphasize occupational and technical education to meet the demands of the four modernizations. And the reforms of the educational system and teaching must also be vigorously

advanced. High school or elementary school teachers, especially advanced teachers, all must be concerned with the reform of teaching, learn advanced education theories and teaching methods, stay continuously creative and develop.

Yang said that the decision to establish Teachers' Day by the ninth conference of the people's congress standing committee is very significant. Respecting teachers and elders is a virtue of the Chinese nation. The party committee of various levels and the governments must thoroughly solve the problem of respecting teachers, raise the political and social status of teachers, do something practical and good for the teachers and take the lead to respect teachers to form a good general mood in the society.

Vice Governor Wang Pingshan /3769 1456 1472/, in his address to the assembly, explained in detail the development of educational work in our province in the past 2 years and the important accomplishments. He hopes that leaders of various levels will continuously overcome the effects of "leftism," work seriously in the reform of the content and methods of education and strive for the step-by-step construction of the education system with Chinese characteristics.

12909
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28 June 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN CPC ORGANIZATIONS PAY ATTENTION TO RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Lin Shaoxiang [2651 4801 4382] and Wang Lianzhi [3769 6657 1807]: "Hainan CPC Organizations Pay Attention to Recruiting Intellectuals"]

[Text] Last year various party organizations in our district seriously eliminated the effect of the "leftists," got rid of corrupt ideas and did well in recruiting intellectuals into the party. And in the whole region 980 intellectuals were admitted into the party. It was the year when the greatest number of intellectuals were admitted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The various party organizations take recruiting intellectuals to join the party as an important mission of the work of the party organizations in the new era, organize them to study related documents and rectify the points of view of the intellectuals. Based on a better understanding, the various organizations established a complete reporting system, formulated an investigation, examination and approval system and did well in the basic work of recruiting members. At the Hainan People's Hospital in recent years, 30 intellectuals have joined the party, which has enabled the number of intellectual party members to reach 83.3 percent of the party members in the hospital. The secretary of the Chengmai County party committee stressed his work of recruiting intellectuals to join the party and sponsored some panels to listen to the opinions of the intellectuals, taught the intellectuals of the county organizations about the party and did well in the work of cultivation. Last year, 60 intellectuals in the whole county joined the party. The concern of the secretary of the county party committee actively encouraged the masses of intellectuals, and the number of intellectuals who applied to join the party has increased from 135 to 607.

12909
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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPC EMPHASIZES LEADERSHIP IN RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Recently the organizational department of the provincial party Committee issued a notice about the publication of the story of the five secretaries who stressed the importance of recruiting intellectuals in to the party and asked people to learn from their work experience to solve in a practical way the problem of intellectuals having difficulty being admitted in to the party.

The five secretaries are Li Qingfen [2621 1987 5358] from the prefectoral party committee in Mei County, Huang Jiaju [7806 1367 7467] from the South China Normal College party committee, Xie Chengshu [6299 2052 2579] from the Sihui County hydroelectric power plant party branch and Ye Wo [0673 3087] from the Dongwan County People's Hospital party branch. They paid a lot of attention to the problem of the difficulties that fine intellectuals have in joining the party and drew up an agenda to solve the problem. For example, every time Li Qingfen checked on basic party work, she went to the schools, hospitals and factories to find out about the work, studies and lives of the intellectuals, to listen to their opinions and personally to take up the problem of intellectuals in joining the party. When she was in the Capu County Gao Po Middle School to visit the teachers, she realized that the principal Zhang Yang [1728 2254] was a rather prestigious intellectual who had been teaching for a long time, and because he quit the party in the past, although he appealed to the authorities many times to ask for renewal of his membership, it had been put off until then. Li Qingfen asked the Dapu County secretary to take measures to deal with the problems. The county secretary assigned special personnel for another investigation and, based on the party's policy, renewed his membership. Two years ago, in Mei County district, 558 intellectuals were admitted to the party, and last year there were 1,310 admitted. In addition, Huang Jiaju personally visited the old experts and old professors at their homes and many times taught party classes on such topics as the nature of the party, the standards for membership and the targets of party construction, and asked the organizational and propaganda departments of the party committee to compile some teaching materials for party classes that are suitable for intellectuals. He also put much emphasis on winning college students to the party. Last year alone in that school, 33 fine teachers were admitted to the party, which is 41.3 percent of the total number admitted since the beginning of the policy of winning teachers to the party in 1980. Also, 122 college students joined the party.

The notice of the organizational department pointed out that the deeds of Li Qingfen and the other four secretaries reveal that the key to solving the difficulties of intellectuals joining the party lies in the leadership. She hopes that the people in charge of the party organizations will compare their own work in winning intellectuals to that of the five secretaries and will face the existing problems to take effective measures to advance the work as fast as possible.

12909
CSO: 4005/897

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY OF UTILIZING INTELLECTUALS URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially in recent years, the party organizations of various levels in our province have done a great deal of work in carrying out the party's policy of dealing with intellectuals. They have taken preliminary steps to change the situation of the intellectuals being discriminated against and suppressed, and have been stimulated in their enthusiasm and creativity in socialist construction and modernization. A healthy tendency of respecting knowledge and capable people has started to take shape in many districts and departments.

But we must pay attention to the fact that in some places and departments the work of carrying out the policy on the intellectuals has been poorly done and at a dead end. Often in these places and departments the leaders did not have the consciousness of the work, and even refused to do it by "contradicting," "putting off" or "shifting responsibility onto others." In those places the intellectuals who were qualified for party membership were often not admitted into the party, and the finest people with virtue and ability could not be assigned important positions. And the problems of some people, which were left over from history, have not yet been solved. There are also many problems of the working study and living conditions of the intellectuals. These conditions indicate that in order to finish the basic task of carrying out the policy on intellectuals, and to solve the problems left over by history and to put the intellectuals on the right track before the convening of the 13th CPC Central Committee, more effort and hard work are needed.

The key to carrying out the policy on the intellectuals lies in leadership. Every political and party leader must understand that respecting knowledge and respecting able people are not expedient measures; they are basic national policies, and basic guarantees for the smooth development of the construction of socialist modernization. The major obstacle at present is still the effects of "leftism" and there is still an emotional "wall" between some comrades and the intellectuals. So we must first eliminate further the effect of "leftism" in order to solve the problem of trusting the intellectuals with politics and truly regarding the intellectuals as people who are on our side. We must be determined to eliminate the concept of attaching great importance to experience but little to knowledge, and intellectuals in every position should be used

correctly. Let the able ones be used and create a situation to enable the outstanding to show themselves. We need to absorb a great number of fine intellectuals in to the party.

We must seriously clear up the past cases of intellectuals and solve as soon as possible the problems left over by history. We must try to improve the working conditions of the intellectuals and their salaries. Every year, in every place, we must solve some problems for the intellectuals and we must see real results. In a word, with the party directive on respecting knowledge and able people, the most important thing is to carry it out.

The standard of whether or not the enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals is encouraged to utilize their abilities fully and gain results must be used in every place as one of the ways to measure the work of a leader or a district. Those units or people who have done well in their work must be praised. Those who refuse to execute the party's policy for the intellectuals, who discriminate against, make things difficult for, attack or persecute intellectuals, must be severely criticized and educated; besides, according to the situation, some must be transferred from their jobs, and those with grave situations must be disciplined.

12909
CSO: 4005/897

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RECRUITMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EMPHASIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Recently the organizational and propaganda departments of the provincial party committee issued a joint notice to require that the work of positively absorbing college students be done well.

The notice confirmed the propaganda department's "Opinion About Positively Absorbing College Students into the Party."

In the "Opinion," it is required that key and larger universities must gradually arrive toward a situation in which there are party members in a junior class, a party group in a senior class and a party branch among the students in the same academic year. At small universities or colleges, it must start with the practical, use a department as a unit to establish a party branch and strive within 2 or 3 years to enable the ratio of college party members to reach 10 percent or more. The "Opinion" stresses having a correct understanding and having a grasp of the political standards for absorbing students as party members in the new era. In the investigation of whether they meet the requirements for admission, one must follow the regulations of the party constitution to combine their characteristics, purpose, attitudes and results of their studies to deal with the relationship between being red and expert and the analysis of their thought and virtue. We must avoid demanding perfection. Of course, we must also ensure the quality of party members.

The "Opinion" requires us to do well in the work of absorbing party members from among the students.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN TO HIRE 5,000 INTELLECTUALS FROM OTHER CITIES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] In the last 10-day period in April, the Shenzhen Special Zone will dispatch 90 recruiters to go separately to the 9 municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Sian, Chengdu, Wuhan, Nanking, Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin to recruit 5,000 people with a higher education. This is the third time that Shenzhen has gone out recruiting able people since the establishment of the special zone.

Last year and the year before, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone at different times recruited 2,000 intellectuals with a higher education from the hinterland. Those "pioneers," after their arrival at Shenzhen, have made great contributions to the construction of the special zone. But while rapid growth is going on in the zone, the lack of able people is still the major problem for its construction. Especially in the fields of law, foreign trade and industrial enterprise management, the lack of able people as key personnel is very serious. So it is imperative to continue to recruit able people.

Sources reveal that the method used for this recruiting is to advertise in the local newspapers, have people apply on their own initiative and be interviewed in person. It requires that candidates be working cadres or college graduates who have a college education, are under 45 years of age, are physically healthy and are not in the category of the "three kinds of people." Led by the head of the organizational department of the municipal party committee and the head of the municipal personnel bureau, the 90-person recruiting troop will be divided into many groups and go separately to various places to interview the candidates and ask technical questions. Those who are qualified will receive orders from the central organizational department to be transferred to the special zone.

12909
CSO: 4005/897

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUIDONG COUNTY TRAFFIC BUREAU REACTS POSITIVELY TO CRITICISM

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 1

Article by He Shaoying /0149 1421 5391/: "How Should We Respond to the Paper's Criticism?"

Text On 13 March, the people in charge of the Huiyang District Traffic departments and the Huidong County traffic bureau made a special trip to our newspaper to thank the editors for the criticism by our paper on Huidong County's traffic problems. They decided to use the criticism from the newspapers as a way to rectify seriously the traffic control troops, to stop illegal interrogations and illegal penalties, to sort out and return fines mistakenly charged and to do all they can to do better traffic control work in the shortest time.

On 10 February, on the front page of our newspaper, an article entitled "Difficulties with Driving on the Guangzhou-Shantou Highway" was published. With some examples, the article criticized the Huiyang District traffic control department, especially the Huidong County traffic control center, where the work was chaotic and illegal interrogations and illegal assignments of fines were serious. Some of the comrades in the Huidong County traffic control bureau traffic control center could not straighten their thoughts at that time, and on 14 February, they issued letters under the same name of the Huidong County traffic control center to the related Central Government, provincial and various city departments, hurled abuse at the reporter who wrote the article and showed their resentment toward the newspaper. After receiving the letter, the provincial traffic safety committee, the provincial traffic ministry, the Huiyang District traffic department, the Huidong County party committee and the county government and the Huidong County traffic bureau all attached great importance to it and immediately dispatched personnel to investigate and to deal with it. After the investigation, the provincial traffic ministry issued a formal directive to the Huidong County traffic bureau, indicating that "there exist problems in the work of Huidong County traffic control, and the problems published in the newspaper are just a very small part of it. For example, on 9 January 1985, the Huidong County traffic control stations' fine assignment of 150 yuan (Receipt No 003365) to Wu Xiaoping /0124 1420 1627/ from the animal husbandry bureau for his not having his driver's license (1984) annually checked was groundless and is a careless checkup and an illegal assignment of a fine. Therefore, it is hoped that you take criticism from the newspaper as an impetus to do

well with traffic control work and seriously educate the people related, elevate the standards of policy and business and strictly forbid the recurrence of similar incidents." The leaders of the Huiyang District traffic department, Huidong County party committee and county government also issued directives to the Huidong County traffic bureau to educate the related people to accept criticism from the newspaper, to turn a bad thing into a good one and to rectify seriously the traffic control troops. Through assistance and education from the related leading departments, the related people from the Huidong County traffic control center began to realize their mistake, especially of distributing their letters hurling abuse at the reporter, and understand that they were completely wrong, and they felt deeply disturbed about it. Therefore, they recalled their letters issued on 14 February to the related departments and wrote papers of self-criticism, turned them in to the leaders of the district traffic department and county traffic bureau and made a special trip to the newspaper office to apologize and say they are determined to accept the criticism of the party paper to make serious improvements in their work.

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CSO: 4005/898

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS VANCOUVER--Led by Mayor Ye Xuanping [0613 6693 1627] and with deputy mayor Yang Ziyuan [2799 6327 1627] serving as deputy delegation head, the 5 member Guangzhou Friendship Delegation left yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to the Canadian city of Vancouver. During the visit Mayor Ye Xuanping and Vancouver mayor Hakede [phonetic] will sign a joint agreement establishing Guangzhou and Vancouver as friendship cities, and they will hold talks on expanding between the 2 cities exchange and cooperation in the various areas of economic matters, trade, science and technology, cultural exchange, the exchange and training of personnel, etc. A 7 member team of economic observers also accompanied Mayor Ye Xuanping.

[Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 2] 9926

CPPCC INSPECTS GUANGDONG--More than 250 provincial CPPCC committee members representing the Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao regions were organized into 6 inspection groups by the Guangdong provincial CPPCC, and from 5 to 12 April these groups conducted an inspection tour of the Hainan Administrative District, Dongwan County, Shenzhen, Zhongshan County, Zhuhai, Meixian County, Jiangmen and other locations. At the same time, provincial CPPC committee members at each location also participated in the inspection activities. After the committee members arrived at each location they were briefed on the local situations concerning restructuring of the economic system in cities, luring foreign investment and cooperating domestically, economically developed zones, special economic zones, construction in coastal cities and mountain areas, construction in returned overseas Chinese townships, the implementation of policy, etc. Serving as the respective group leaders and deputy group leaders were Luo Jun [5012 3182], Wang Yue [3769 6390], Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342], Ceng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634] and Guo Qiaoran [6755 5062 3544], vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, Huang Dafang [7806 1129 0119], secretary-general, Chen Yilan [7115 0001 2651], vice chairman of the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC, and others. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1] 9926

GOVERNMENT VALUES MASSES' OPINIONS--The government organizations in our province respect the democratic rights of the representatives of the people and seriously deal with the suggestions and criticisms offered by the representatives. During the Second Conference of the Sixth People's Congress, the suggestions and criticisms offered by the representatives were all dealt with. Last year, during the Second Conference of the Sixth People's Congress, the representatives offered 370 suggestions and criticisms and 22 proposals were turned into suggestions. These are summarized by 392 items. The suggestions offered reflect the immediate interests and hopes of the masses, and they are one form of exercising one's democratic rights and managing national government affairs. Based on the suggestions raised by the representatives, the units responsible seriously check, study and deal with them. Any suggestions will be accepted and executed immediately. There were 133 suggestions of this kind, such as Liang Ripei's /2733 2480 3099/ and Xu Weiting's /6079 0251 1694/ suggestion to reconstruct the Kaiping South Gate bridge. The provincial traffic ministry made a deep investigation and acknowledged that the bridge is in need of reconstruction and decided to list it in the 1985 projects with 300,000 RMB allocated for reconstruction. /Text/ Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p I/ 12909

CSO: 4005/900

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONCLUDES FIRST PHASE OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Basically Concludes First Phase of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] On 2 April, the commission for guiding party consolidation of the Yunnan provincial party committee held a forum for the responsible persons of the various departments' party consolidation guiding groups and all members of the liaison groups dispatched for the first phase. Vice chairman Li Qiming [2621 0796 2494] of the commission's standing committee summarized the work of the first phase, declared its basic conclusion, and formally withdrew the liaison groups sent to the various units.

Zhao Tingguang [6392 1694 0342], deputy provincial party secretary and vice commission chairman, chaired the meeting, and Liang Jia [2733 1367], deputy provincial party secretary, all members of the commission and the responsible comrades of the party consolidation office attended the meeting.

Comrade Li Qiming said at the meeting: 130 units took part in the first phase of party consolidation, and more than 110 have concluded or will soon conclude the work, and are in the course of inspection, summarizing and checking before acceptance. In view thereof, the first phase of Yunnan's party consolidation has basically concluded, the work as a whole has been satisfactory and sound, and the achievements great. By means of party consolidation, we have further purified the party organization and proved that the broad membership masses are good. The work of investigating the "three categories of undesirables" has progressed successfully, the political background of some party members has been clarified, a group of comrades has been exonerated, and the "three categories of undesirables" have been appraised and determined. By means of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and the education of the two factions, the broad membership masses have greatly improved their ideological awareness. From the leaders of the party organizations (party committees) to ordinary members, all have consciously eliminated factional influences, enhanced party spirit and strengthened unity. The mental outlook of the leaders and party members has completely transformed and a new unity has emerged between the higher and lower levels and between the party and the masses. By means of discussing the major matters and measuring and examining themselves, the various party consolidation units have further rectified the guiding ideology, consciously

subjugating their business work to the party's general task and general goal, thereby promoting the economy by means of party consolidation and consolidating the party by means of economic inspections. In terms of these units, party consolidation and economic work in the past year or more have made obvious improvements.

Comrade Li Qiming finally said: The shortcomings of the first phase are the inadequate rectification of the work style and the failure to keep pace in assessing the third echelon and readjusting and assigning the leading groups. The units which have concluded the first phase must conscientiously rectify the newly emerged unhealthy trends and earnestly persevere from start to finish.

6080
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SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY SPIRIT, PARTY DISCIPLINE TO BE STRENGTHENED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by staff commentator: "Strengthen Party Spirit, Enforce Party Discipline"]

[Text] After the issuance by the party Central Committee and the State Council of documents correcting new unhealthy tendencies, the party organizations of many units all vigorously and speedily took effective measures and corrected the new unhealthy tendencies. They have done what they were told to prohibit. This is a good attitude. But there are still a few who hold the idea that "the upper level has a policy and the lower level has a counterpolicy" and so maintain their unhealthy tendencies. For example, there are some who ignore caution and have the idea of leaving things to chance and persist in their old ways; there are others who dish up a new form to correct things in the open but not in the dark where the methods they use are covert; and there are some who practice fraud, hide the truth and hinder examination. Why can't the unhealthy tendencies be checked in these units? The key is that the party spirit of the leading cadres from these units is not pure and their concept of party discipline is faint. Their attitude is: "Who cares about policy? Whatever can help me to gain something is the best policy. Who cares about discipline? I have the power and the interest, and what can they do to me?" We will never tolerate this disorganized and undisciplined behavior.

Discipline is the guarantee of policy execution; there must be no "let-loose" problem in party discipline. Without strict discipline, or if one does whatever one wants to do, our economic system reform will not be able to proceed smoothly. The method of "you have a policy, I have a counter-policy" and the attitude of overtly agreeing and covertly opposing or turning a deaf ear to the party's decisions should be regarded as an expression of anarchism. This kind of people must be seriously dealt with and should not be excessively accommodated.

What we want to stress especially is that among the members and cadres of the party, discipline is in fact a problem of party spirit. Not obeying the party's discipline, engaging in dishonest practices, harming the public to benefit oneself, entrapping the state and infringing on the interest of

the people show a lack of party spirit. Therefore, every unit of party rectification should take as the key points for the second phase of party rectification the correction of unhealthy tendencies, the purification of party spirit, the strengthening of party discipline and the straightening of party spirit. Through party rectification, we must stress further education about the aims of the party to enable every member to have the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and to "be realistically the first one to worry and the last one to enjoy in the whole world." Thus one can accord with the party in thought and in politics, maintain the organization and obey the discipline of the party.

The party is determined to correct the unhealthy tendencies and has issued a series of documents and provided specific regulations. Only if the mass of our party members, especially the cadres, decisively follows the spirit of these documents, can models lead in the execution of the party's policy, and only if we strictly obey the party's discipline, can we be sure to develop a better situation, ensure the smooth progress of economic system reform and win a greater victory in economic construction.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

FOUR AGENCIES IN SICHUAN MERGED INTO ONE

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 9, 4 Mar 85 pp 11-12

[Article by Li Shuzhong /2621 2579 1813/: "The Story of a Successful Departmental Merger in Sichuan"]

[Text] The first item in the annals of the Planning and Economic Commission of Sichuan Province in 1983 reads: "On 28 December 1982, the provincial Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Committee and the provincial government announced that the provincial Planning Commission, Economic Commission, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Office and the Finance Office were combined to form the Sichuan Provincial Planning and Economic Commission."

Like the arrival of a long-awaited baby, the birth of this four-in-one merger was a memorable event. From the very day it came into existence, the Planning and Economic Commission began compiling its annals to record its progress.

The provincial Planning Commission, Economic Commission, Agriculture Office and Finance Office could be described as the province's "big four," the four pillars of economic management in the provincial government. But there was one serious weakness: with each agency overseeing one sector of the economy, fragmented management resulted, organic economic connections were severed and the vitality of "live cells" was stifled. Bureaucratism ran rampant, efficiency was low, there was a multitude of management levels and complaints from the grassroots units and enterprises were heard everywhere. The provincial CPC committee believed this was one reason why the superiority of socialism had not been given full play, as we often said. This weakness became even more glaring after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee when the commodity economy, having freed itself from the straitjacket of outdated conventions, began to grow by leaps and bounds. It is therefore an important part of structural reform to remove any incompatibility between the socialist superstructure and the economic base.

Yang Rudai /2799 3067 1486/, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, said, "We were really forced by circumstances to decide to combine the four agencies into one. Frankly, at first we did not have the consciousness we should."

Immediately after the merger, many people considered it a transitional measure. They stamped their numbers on their chairs, desks and stools to make sure they would not suffer any losses in case of a breakup later. Workers from the four agencies were still scattered in about a dozen offices, each doing his own thing. As people put it, the merger was like the "valve of a tangerine, externally integrated but internally divided." By early 1984, there were signs of a breakup. Only with the stimulus of party rectification and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's encouragement did it manage to survive as a single entity.

Around the Spring Festival last year, the provincial Planning and Economic Commission began party rectification within its ranks. It received many comments from lower levels. The main criticisms were that the new department was too large and too centralized. Within the commission itself, complaints were also rife. Some people thought the four-in-one merger had weakened all four components. Others suggested a reversion to the old format and let the matter rest at that. Caught between these pressures, the commission had to decide whether to stay the course or beat a retreat. It was at this point that Comrade Zhao Ziyang paid a visit to Sichuan. While in the province, he said a couple of things in reference to this situation, to the effect that since the four agencies had been merged, they should not be split up again, and that instead of retracing their steps, they should hack out a new path. His words were a shot in the arm. With party rectification as a motive force, they had a heated debate on whether or not to continue with the merger, finally reaching a consensus to solve new problems with new ideas and methods. In accordance with the plan of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government, therefore, the four-in-one merger was followed by another change: administrative simplification and power delegation. The provincial Planning and Economic Commission has delegated to the grassroots units and enterprises planning and management powers in 10 areas including production, goods and materials, capital construction, technical transformation, energy resources, transportation and the importation of technology, creating a favorable condition for invigorating the enterprises. On this basis, the commission reduced the number of offices from 47 to 24, in accordance with the principle of strengthening staff and service units while cutting back on line units. What resulted was a leaner but more efficient organization.

The merger, reinforced by administrative simplification and power delegation, finally put reforms in the Planning and Economic Commission on the road to success.

"Fewer transactions." This change is what impressed everybody most. In the past, long lines of people could be found outside numerous offices as each working day began. They came for money, goods and materials. Now these people are rarely seen. No wonder He Yonggang [0149 3057 0474], director of the Office of Integrated Planning, which used to be most burdened with daily routines, was moved to say, "The merger not so much freed the grassroots units and enterprises as liberated us." This office has only 56 regular workers. Last year alone four people left to do investigative work at the grassroots. It is only on this basis that the Planning and Economic Commission has been able to shift the focus of its work to more macro, long-term and strategic

issues. It has given full rein to the advantages of combining planning, production and circulation under one roof, grasped the overall economy and put forward and implemented a series of suggestions and measures vital to the development of the provincial economy. According to incomplete data, among their studies on the more important topics affecting the province, over 50 have produced significant results and some have won awards from and even been commended by the provincial government and the provincial scientific commission.

Near the Renmin Nanlu Square in the heart of Chengdu, a towering building has been taking shape rapidly, thanks to the merger which eliminated inter-departmental buck-passing and speeded up construction. Under the old system, capital construction, technical transformation and the importation of technology were the responsibilities of the Planning Commission, Economic Commission and Export Commission respectively. However, since many projects overlapped these functional demarcations and a case could be made for their belonging to any one of these commissions, they ended up being shuffled back and forth among them for 1 or 2 years. No wonder the system was called "passing the buck." In the case of the department store near Renmin Nanlu Square, it was half capital construction and half technical transformation. That no buck-passing occurred in this case was due to the fact that all three functions, capital construction, technical transformation and the importation of technology, are now housed in the Integrated Office of Investment in Fixed Assets under the Planning and Economic Commission. With the realization of unified planning, buck-passing was replaced by a coordinated system.

The merger has wrought another miracle: things which were left undone for years now get accomplished in only a few days. After it went into operation in 1975, the Sichuan Huayunshan Electric Generating Company was constantly plagued by coal transportation, unloading and storage problems, often to the extent of having its power generation being affected. The plant many times asked for help from the then Economic Commission, but the problems remained. After the four-in-one merger, leading cadres from the Planning and Economic Commission put aside their daily business and offered their services in person. It took them only 3 days to sort out the mess at the company. Examples abound of this new efficiency and new commitment to serving the grassroots units and enterprises. In the past, the Chengdu Tractor Plant lost at least 1 million yuan each year. Last year the commission assigned people to help it with technical transformation and the plant made a 300,000 yuan profit that very year. Six enterprises, including the Chengdu Oriental Silk Factory, also increased their profits by over 3 million yuan following consultation services provided by the commission. Comrades from the enterprises said happily, "The Planning and Economic Commission has made an excellent move. It has really began to work for us."

The merger has brought about changes not only in work but also in people's thinking. After the merger, a large number of people lost their former leadership positions and became service providers. It was a traumatic change for them. Ma Tianhang, [7456 1131 5887], former director of the Goods and Materials Planning Office, could be considered to have wielded real power in the past; today he is an investigator. People used to go to him for help; now

he is at the receiving end of the line. What a dramatic change! At one point he was also bothered by the change, wondering if it would do any good for him. But after he probed deeply into the enterprises and grassroots units and studied the distribution, etc., of goods and materials, he was able to make suggestions on how to improve the distribution and control of cement in large and small factories, which were well taken by comrades from these units and enterprises. He was touched to say, "Now it seems that the merger, far from being no good, has done a great deal of good." Today, a new ideology has taken root among the staff and workers of the Planning and Economic Commission, namely, that the power of a state worker ultimately means "service." The purpose of the reform of state organizations is to use the power conferred on us by the people to serve them wholeheartedly.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out to reporters that the superstructure must adapt to the development of the economic base. This is a basic tenet of Marxism-Leninism. Hence we must persist with our reform to remove any inconsistency between the socialist superstructure and the economic base. The merger is only a beginning. We must continue to make changes in many other ways. Our reform method is this: take drastic measures and when conditions are ripe, success will come.

As he sees it, the merger has two implications. First, we must not repeat our old mistake of merely simplifying, abolishing or merging administrative departments. Instead, we must precede administrative simplification with the separation of the state from the enterprise and power delegation. In other words, take drastic measures. Second, whenever we run into difficulties on the road to reform, we must not beat a hasty retreat, but use new ideas, concepts and methods to solve new problems, so that conditions for success can be created.

At a recent provincial planning work conference, Jiang Minkuan /5592 3046 1401/, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, announced that prefectures and counties throughout the province must actively popularize the merger experience, taking into account local localities. The idea is to make the main economic departments serve the grassroots units and enterprises better, and make full use of the superiority of socialism in promoting the development of productive forces to ensure the fulfillment of the target proposed by the provincial CPC committee of quadrupling total agricultural and industrial output value 2 years ahead of schedule.

12581
CSO: 4005/743

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LAUNCHES BIRTH CONTROL WORK

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Holds Birth Control Work Conference on 1985 Tasks"]

[Text] Further perfecting the birth control policy, strengthening service to the basic level and raising Sichuan's birth control work to a new level were the main topics of the Sichuan provincial birth control work conference held in Bazhong country from 21 to 25 March.

Right at the start of the conference, leaders of the provincial party committee and government and members of the provincial birth control leading group, together with comrades of the various cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures attending the meeting, visited the birth control propaganda and technical service stations and offices and old folks' homes in the districts, townships and villages of the county. The provincial party and government leaders held forums with local basic level cadres, fully affirmed their practices and experiences and listened to their views on basic level propaganda and technical services. Starting from reality, the country operated properly the propaganda and technical service stations, performed outstanding work and made achievements. In their speeches at the meeting, the party and government leaders asked that all areas learn the advanced experiences of Bazhong and other counties. They pointed out: In 1984, the party organizations and governments of the various levels in Sichuan earnestly relayed and implemented the party Central Committee's Document No 7 (1984) and made great achievements in birth control work. The various areas vigorously unified thinking, gave proper consideration to the policy on second births, strengthened ideological-political work and improved the work style and the basic level propaganda and technical services. This year, the party and government organizations of the various levels must further reinforce leadership, comprehensively intensify the implementation of Document No 7, hasten the pace of reform, improve, in the aspects of ideology, propaganda, work, policy, system and work style, the parts incompatible with the four modernizations and economic development, ceaselessly perfect the birth control policy, continue to promote the principle of one child per couple, strengthen the basic level and its propaganda and technical services, render guidance by categories, ceaselessly raise the work quality, and promote the close relations of the party and cadres with the masses.

At the conference, the provincial government issued certificates of merit to the 167 advanced collectives which had made outstanding achievements in birth control work in 1984.

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

UNHEALTHY TRENDS--In line with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions and the written provisions of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Yunnan provincial party committee issued a circular on 25 March, demanding that party and government organs at the county level and above promptly rectify the unhealthy trends emerging under the new situation, make it an important part of party consolidation, and firmly check the practice of organs and cadres engaging in commerce and enterprises. In regard to the 629 units whose problems have been uncovered, they must earnestly sort them out one by one, promptly investigate the circumstances and handle them case by case. In terms of instances of using power for private gain, they must be handled earnestly according to relevant regulations. The organs and cadres involved must resign from their posts in the various corporations and enterprises, and the cadres in commerce and enterprises must either withdraw or leave the organs and complete the formal procedure for their transfer to the corporations and enterprises. The various branches of all areas must immediately fulfill the spirit of this circular and make prompt reports to the provincial party committee on the conditions of implementation. [Text] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 85 p 1] 6080

CSO: 4005/875

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Taiyuan Actively Recruits Intellectuals into Party"]

[Text] On 6 March, the Taiyuan party committee held an on-the-spot meeting in Taizhong to recruit superior intellectuals into the party. Deputy party secretary Gu Wenbo [6253 2429 3134], standing committeeman Zhao Cong [6392 3827], and the party committee secretaries and organization department chiefs of plants and mines of the county level and above in the city's industrial and communication system totaling over 400 persons, attended the meeting.

Taizhong is a large key enterprise of the state. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the plant emancipated thinking, rectified understanding, continuously eliminated the "Leftist" influence, broke down the restrictions of outmoded concepts and traditional habits, respected knowledge and talents and boldly recruited superior intellectuals into the party. Among the 129 new members last year, there were 69 intellectuals, constituting 53 percent of the total, including those high-level intellectuals considered as "hopeless to obtain party membership." At present, intellectual party members of special secondary school level and above total 456, constituting 17.8 percent of the plant's total membership. The large number of superior intellectuals joining the party propelled the development of all items of work. Last year, the plant doubled its profit, completed ahead of schedule the main economic and technical norms of the "Sixth 5-year Plan," and made good achievements in the manufacture of new products, exploitation of new technology and various scientific research projects.

Deputy party secretary Gu Wenbo praised Taizhong's experience. He said: Recruiting large numbers of intellectuals into the party is a strategic task confronting the whole party. However, some units have not completely eliminated the difficulties of the intellectuals in joining the party, and others have basically failed to solve the problems. To completely solve the problems, a large amount of work remains to be done. The municipal party committee demands that the party organizations of the various levels strengthen party leadership, eliminate "Leftist" prejudices, and strive to basically solve within this year the difficulties of the superior

intellectuals in joining the party. The most important thing today is to eliminate the "Leftist" ideological influence and all kinds of outmoded prejudices, such as "stressing politics," family and social relations, quality of the intellectuals, and "seniority." We must correctly understand the political criterions of the new period in recruiting members, open the door wide to qualified intellectuals, strengthen leadership, take practical measures, and actively solve the difficulties of superior intellectuals in joining the party.

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CSO: 4005/867

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN HOLDS FIFTH SESSION OF SEVENTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Fifth Plenary Session of Seventh Taiyuan Municipal People's Congress Opens"]

[Text] The fifth session of the seventh Taiyuan municipal people's congress was solemnly convened in the forenoon of 19 March at the Red Flag Theater. In an atmosphere permeated with enthusiasm, Yue Weifan [1471 4850 5672], executive chairman of the congress and standing committee chairman of the presidium, declared at 8:30 am the opening of the session. All participants rose to their feet, and the national anthem was played.

Yue Weifan spoke first amidst warm applauses. He pointed out that this congress was convened under the excellent situation when the people throughout the city were earnestly studying and implementing the "Resolutions of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System" and making encouraging new achievements in all undertakings. The main tasks of the meeting were to hear and deliberate the city's government work report, scrutinize and approve its 1984 final accounting and 1985 budget, and hold by-elections of standing committee members of the congress. The core of the topics for discussion were how to promote the city's economic reform and hasten the pace of the national economic and social developments. These were the major matters in the overall work of the city.

Immediately following Mayor Wang Maolin [3769 5399 2651], on behalf of the municipal people's government, gave the government work report in three parts. He said that the city's political and economic situations in 1984 were the best since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Propelled by party consolidation and reform, gratifying achievements were made in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Industrial and agricultural production continued to rise, economic results improved steadily, and fiscal revenue increased on a large scale, accomplishing the synchronized enhancement of speed, results and revenue. Market supply became more plentiful, the people's living standard rose again, and social order and social mood further improved. The party's line and its various principles and policies struck a deeper root in the hearts of the people, the broad cadre masses were full of energy and in high morale, and a stable, united and vigorous political situation prevailed throughout the city.

In his report on the main tasks for 1985, Wang Maolin said: In 1985, the guiding ideology of our city's work is to earnestly implement the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, take party consolidation as the impetus, firmly and carefully reform the economic management system, promote the development of the national economy and all endeavors, fully complete the various norms of the "Sixth 5-year Plan," and lay a solid foundation for a greater development in the "Seventh 5-year Plan" period. He declared: This is the "year of the first battle" of the overall economic reform focusing on the cities. The "first battle" affects the success or failure of the entire reform; therefore, we must act cautiously and seek total victory. In part 3 of the report, he gave detailed explanations of the separation of government work from enterprise management, simplification of administration and delegation of power, structural reform, improvement of the work style, strengthening of the basic level political power, and the completion of the tasks for 1985.

He finally declared: In 1985, the tasks shouldered by us are strenuous and formidable. We must mobilize and unite the people throughout the city and, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and with one heart and one mind and a concerted effort, struggle hard, innovate courageously, and build Taiyuan into a socialist modern city with a prosperous economy, advanced culture, fine environment, neat appearance, a good public order and convenient living conditions.

Other executive chairmen of the congress seated in the front row of the rostrum included Wang Jiangong [3769 1696 0501], Xie Zihe [6200 1311 0735], Lai Bingliang [0171 4426 5328], Qu Yongshan [2575 6102 0810], Jin Shiwei [2516 0013 0251], Li Yonghe [2621 3057 0735], Jin Yinhuan [6855 6892 3562] and Wang Zhong [3769 1813].

A total of 318 congressional deputies attended the meeting.

Taiyuan's deputies participating in the sixth provincial people's congress were invited to attend.

The following were also present: leaders of the municipal party committee, government and CPPCC, responsible comrades of the city's intermediate court and people's procuratorate, members participating in the fifth session of the sixth municipal CPPCC, responsible comrades of the various branches of the city government, members of the standing committee of the city's people's congress, responsible persons of mass organizations, and responsible persons of the standing committees of the city's county and district people's congress.

Continuing in the afternoon yesterday, the meeting heard the "Report on Taiyuan City's 1985 National Economic and Social Development Plans (Draft)" by the city's planning commission chairman Xu Yiyou [6079 0001 0645] and the "Report on Taiyuan City's 1984 Final Accounting and 1985 Budget "(Draft)" by its finance bureau chief Wang Ming [3769 2494], both on behalf of the city government.

The session is expected to last 7 days.

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CSO: 4005/867

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE CONVENES

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Tenth Session of the Autonomous Region's Fifth CPPCC Standing Committee Convenes"]

[Text] The 10th Session of the 5th Nei Monggol Autonomous Region Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was convened yesterday afternoon in Hohhot.

The important issues of this session are: to evaluate the accomplishments of the autonomous region CPPCC in 1984 and the important work being done in 1985; to listen to the autonomous region government's report on the state of economic structural reform in the whole region; to listen to a report on the autonomous region's experience exchange meeting; and to evaluate the records of the proceedings of the Third Plenum of the Fifth Autonomous Region CPPCC. The session will also be in the spirit of the proposals of the All-China CPPCC Symposium.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by autonomous region CPPCC deputy chairman Han Ming [7281 2494]. Autonomous region CPPCC deputy chairman Chen Bingyu [7115 3521 1342], during the afternoon full session, reported on the accomplishments of the autonomous region CPPCC in 1984 and the important work being done in 1985. He said that 1984 was a year of exuberant growth in the work of the region's CPPCC. During the past year, we have followed the requirements of the party Central Committee regarding the new phase of the CPPCC and the directives of the autonomous region party committee. We have stayed close to the central idea of serving the four modernizations, increasing the esprit de corps of personnel in all areas, diligently taking advantage of our strong points, doing active development work in the spirit of reform, persistently developing a patriotic united front and striving to build up the two cultures of the autonomous region. Speaking of the important work for 1985, he stated that we must make use of the capabilities of the CPPCC to supervise commerce and democracy, to help the five qualities of our personnel flourish, to establish firmly the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and all the responsibilities assigned by the 4th Representative Congress of the Autonomous Region CP, to continue to liberate ideology, to open up new areas and channels of work for the CPPCC and to continue to create new aspects in the work of the CPPCC.

At yesterday afternoon's full session, autonomous region economic commission chairman Zhou Rongchang [0719 2837 2490] gave a report to the standing committee on the progress of economic reform in the whole region.

Autonomous region CPPCC deputy chairmen Naqinshuangheer [6719 2953 7175 0735 3643], Yun Zhaoguang [0061 3564 0342] and Baoyanbatu [2552 1750 1572 0956] attended the session. The autonomous region party committees and united front departments, various municipal CPPCC and all leaders of the democratic party groups attended as observers.

9990
CSO: 4005/841

NORTH REGION

BEIJING WELCOMES HONG KONG, MACAO NPC DEPUTIES, CPPCC MEMBERS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Beijing Party and Government Personnel Hold Welcoming Celebration for Hong Kong and Macao NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members"]

[Text] The Beijing CPC committee and Beijing people's government yesterday evening held a celebration at the Beijing Grand Hotel to welcome Hong Kong and Macao NPC deputies and CPPCC members who had come to the capital to attend the Third Session of the Sixth All-China NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth All-China CPPCC.

Beijing CPC secretary Li Ximing [2621 6932 6900], CPC secretary and mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong [7115 1585 0681] and other leading comrades from Beijing Municipality shook hands with the NPC deputies and CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao, warmly welcoming them and affectionately greeting them.

When the celebration was opened, it was addressed by Beijing vice mayor Han Boping [7281 0130 1627]. He said: "You are outstanding representatives of all walks of life in Hong Kong and Macao. You have carried out economic, cultural, scientific, technical, educational and other activities, all with a very high level of success and making Hong Kong and Macao flourishing and well-developed areas. All of you NPC deputies and CPPCC members have made positive contributions to this country's four modernizations, to the signing of the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong, to the continued prosperity and stability of the Hong Kong area and to the grand project of unifying our country."

Vice Mayor Han Boping, after having described the accomplishments attained by Beijing Municipality in urban economic restructuring, industrial and agricultural productivity, etc., also said: "Our accomplishments could not have been attained without the perseverance and aid of our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and of everybody present at this meeting. The number of areas in which our compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao are helping us is increasing, the avenues of cooperation are becoming broader and the economic and social benefits are becoming greater. We believe that this cooperation, with the sympathy and persistence of every NPC deputy and every CPPCC member, shall continue to stimulate new development." Vice Mayor Han Boping hopes that while all the visitors are in the city they will contribute many valuable ideas and suggestions on all aspects of work in Beijing Municipality.

Those attending yesterday evening's celebration included other leading comrades from the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal government and the Beijing CPPCC.

NORTH REGION

THIRD COMMITTEE OF NATIONALITY AFFAIRS COMMISSION FORMED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhangyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Third Committee on Municipal Nationalities Commission Formed: To Encourage Unity of Nationalities, To Make the Development of the Capital's Two Cultures a Success"]

[Text] The municipal government has approved the formation of the Third Committee of the Beijing Nationality Affairs Commission.

Yesterday, the newly formed committee held its first meeting (enlarged).

Beijing is the city with the highest proportion of nationality groups in all of China. There are members of each of China's 55 minority nationalities living, working and studying in Beijing, a total of 320,000 people distributed among all departments of the capital and all walks of life. This municipal nationality affairs committee is made up of members from the leaderships of relevant departments, directors of work units heavily involved in the products and livelihoods of minority nationalities and well-known members of minority nationalities, a total of 46 people from 9 nationalities. The new committee is resolved to bring our city's nationalities work into a new phase, earnestly carrying out the party's nationalities policy, further developing equality, unity and mutually beneficial socialist nationality relations among all the nationalities in the city and encouraging all nationalities to unite and cooperate in making the development of the capital's material and spiritual cultures a success.

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CSO: 4005/848

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PROCURATORATE TOTALLY REPUDIATES 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION'

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Shengming [3769 3932 2494]: "Shanxi Procuratorate Totally Repudiates the 'Cultural Revolution' To Ensure Successful Party Rectification"]

[Text] Liu Yaling [0491 4291 7250], secretary of the leading party group of the Shanxi People's Procuratorate, and Xu Jiaze [6079 1367 3419], a group member, explained the actions the procuratorate has taken to totally repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and discussed the lessons they have learned at a recent meeting to exchange experience in repudiating the "Cultural Revolution." The meeting was organized by the party rectification office of the provincial Chinese Communist Party (CPC) committee.

1. Thorough Understanding and Detailed Guidance. After repeated discussions, the leading party group of the procuratorate realized that "coming to grips with 'self-education' that totally repudiates the 'Cultural Revolution' is an important way of guaranteeing that rectification will not degenerate into mere perfunctoriness." After three group members took the lead to speak up at a general membership meeting, party branches at all departments and offices successively held a total of more than 150 meetings to carry out self-education. All party members, old and new, including people who suffered during the "Cultural Revolution" and those who made others suffer, came to realize that one is not qualified to be a CPC member if he does not ideologically, emotionally and in practice totally repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and its lingering influences.

2. Relate to Realities and Provoke Thinking. After party members learned and digested the relevant documents on party rectification, the leading party group of the procuratorate listed 6 disasters and 16 major political events that took place in the province during the "Cultural Revolution" for everyone to reflect upon and mull over. All came to see that by exercising people's democratic dictatorship in the name of the "masses" and replacing legally constituted judicial authorities with "military control meetings" and "special case groups," the counter-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing wrought havoc with the party and the country. During the "in political and legal work, learn from Dazhai" period, Shanxi confused friend and foe and right and wrong when it criticized the capitalists and revisionists. This, too, did a lot of damage.

Through self-education which totally repudiates the "Cultural Revolution," we succeeded in healing most of the wounds inflicted on the party by the "Cultural Revolution," including bad feelings and misunderstandings between comrades, and enhanced intraparty unity. Heart-to-heart talks sprang up throughout the procuratorate, and 26 people apologized to 24 comrades either in writing or by personally visiting them. The elimination of factionalism has laid a good foundation for unifying our ideology, correcting our style, strengthening discipline and purifying the organization.

12581
CSO: 4005/705

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PUBLIC ORDER IMPROVED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 1

/Article: "Our Province's Public Security Situation Has Markedly Improved"

/Text/ Since the start of the crackdown on serious criminal and economic offenses in our province, and since the efforts of the various party committees, cadres and police of the public security service and the people of the province began, the situation of public safety has obviously taken a favorable turn. There are in the province a number of counties, districts and units which have basically reached the goal of favorable public safety.

The rate of crime committed last year in the province dropped from 0.00725 percent in 1983 to 0.0045 percent of the total population in the province. Among the cases, the number of serious crimes also dropped 28.9 percent compared with 1983. The situation with public order also made an obvious improvement. The people's sense of security increased; social, productive and work order and order in scientific research and teaching have been put on the right track. In the summer and autumn harvests in the rural areas last year, and on National Day, New Year's Day, the Spring Festival and the Lantern Festival, the social order was the best within many years. A healthy atmosphere prevails and the unhealthy one has been checked. The criminals are frightened.

We also achieved great accomplishments in cracking down on economic crime. Last year our province processed 1,049 cases of economic crime, 60.6 percent higher than in 1983, to recover 1,660,000 RMB for the state.

12909
CSO: 4005/906

NORTH REGION

FORMER RED GUARDS POSE RESETTLEMENT PROBLEMS FOR BEIJING

Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 19 May 85 p 8

[Article by Sarkadi Kovacs Ferenc: "A Strange 'Demo'; Present Problems of the Misled, Who Can Move Back?"]

[Text] For a few days the past was haunting a Beijing sidestreet. Western papers called it a protest, a demonstration. Well after these events began to take place the English-language Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY also termed this rather peaceful interlude a "demo," short for demonstration. The police did not close down the street which opens from a main road, and where, among others, the party committee and city hall building can also be found. For 8 days 100 to 300 people gathered every morning in the small courtyard, settling down on the steps in the blazing early summer sun. Women and men sat in separate groups. The women raised colorful parasols above their heads, while the men unfolded transparencies. At first they addressed their requests on their transparencies to Deng Xiaoping, China's most respected leader, asking him to "save" them. Later they urged that they be granted permission to resettle in Beijing. They conversed, read, smoked and waited. When the official workday ended, they also rose and set off for the homes of their parents, relatives or acquaintances to sleep. Other than picture-taking, the police did not interfere and the next day everything started anew. Who were they, and what did they want on the steps of the city hall?

Fragment

They go by many different names--"the youth placed in the countryside"--"former red guards"--"the representatives of the lost generation." They were the ones who at the end of the sixties, at the height of the "cultural revolution," were sent down to the countryside to "learn from the peasants." At that time the excesses of the "red guards" took on such proportions that even Mao Zedong judged it possible and necessary to restrain them. A few weeks ago, in a hotel room in Canton, the author of these lines had a chance to see a singularly interesting documentary film on a Hongkong television station named "Pearl." A western film crew filmed for weeks in the vicinity of Wuxi in eastern China three rural families, their every step from dust to dawn. They interviewed a mother, an old party member, and he son, an ex-"red guard." As the mother was telling now that even then she wondered: what is good about the standstill of production in the country with everything falling apart. In the voice of the son there was

not a trace of sarcasm or doubt. Even now he spoke starry-eyed of what it was like to get on the train with a band--without tickets of course--and "setting out to promote revolution." Today he works in the village as a peaceful bookkeeper.

In order to keep the destructive red guards in check, on 22 December 1968, RENMIN RIBAO carried an article from a local paper called the KANSU RIBAO, concerning how the urban population is moving to rural areas, and in an editorial it publisized Mao Zedong's most recent directive, according to which "the educated youth must by all means go to rural areas to be re-educated." This "directive" meant a widening in the prior practice of sending the urban youth to rural, mountain and border areas. The base of support on which the leaders of the red guards depended thus dwindled. Even by the most modest count, at least 10 million people were moved out of the cities.

Political Blunder

The few hundred people sitting in front of Beijing's city hall were a fragment of these millions. They, along with hundreds of thousands of their comrades, were sent to the yellow soil Shanxi province, west of the capital. Now they are in their mid-thirties and are not permitted to return to their hometown. They did not get the 'hukoi,' the residential registration, which is essential to a person if he is to have a roof over his head, to get a job, or to obtain food rationing stamps, however few of the latter are left. It is uncertain whether those who have returned to the cities after the "cultural revolution" by legal means, perhaps through their contacts or by gaining hard-won resettlement are in majority or minority. It is reported that those who have elderly and needy parents, those without dependents, those who got married in the countryside to Beijing residents, or those who were married earlier to Beijing residents, or those who were married earlier to Beijing residents but were separated due to the rural settlement, were allowed to return.

The demand of the displaced for restoration is legitimate, but the leaders who do not deny this cannot permit a massive reflux, since this would deepen the urban problems of housing and employment. This has become evident in the complicated ways the case of the 300 persons from Shanxi was handled. The demonstrators were allowed to sit peacefully for days in front of the city hall building, then Li Ximing, head of the city's party committee, and Chen Xidong, head of the city government, received them. At the meeting they were urged to return to their present posts and enrich the province with their work: "Young people must show a good example both in the ideological and in disciplinary areas."

As the "red guards" said, they received incorrect information in Shanxi. They were made to believe that the disavowal of the "cultural revolution" would simultaneously open the way for their resettlement. And that the way back is even smoother if they personally show their respects to Beijing's foremost authorities, thus bypassing the labyrinths of bureaucracy. The Beijing leaders stressed that in any case the sit-in strike reflected

the damaging influence of the "cultural revolution," as there were plenty of examples of such occurrences during these 10 chaotic years. Furthermore, they pointed out that by leaving Shanxi the three hundred people had committed not only a moral sin, but also a political blunder.

It was this message that was made known in the press, evidently with the purpose of scaring away other potential groups from making traveling plans. Thus, following this, the interlude ended. Did they promise anything else in the city hall that the press did not make public? In mid-May rumors spread that, besides the moral encouragement and political reprimand, the city council sent out a circular to the factories of Beijing that they consider whether there is any possibility for the return and placement of "certain categories" of the plaintives.

The participants of the strange demonstration are considered misled and stirred-up people who at the time of the "cultural revolution" were used tools in power struggle. Even in the course of the present party consolidation the ex-red-guards are not called to account--the reason given was that they were too young at the time and were unaware of what they were doing. Only one central "red guard trial" was arranged at the end of 1982 through the beginning of 1983. The best known "red guard" leaders were convicted: 29-year old Guai Dafu and older Nie Yuanze who put up the first headlined wallposter at Beijing University, thus signaling the beginning of the "cultural revolution." Both received 17-year prison sentences. The 10 years they have spent in prison since their arrest count toward the serving of their sentences, so they will soon be freed.

Twenty-one Percent

The others try, in one way or another, to get used to the new conditions. Not everywhere do they receive help. It was at the beginning of the year that the findings by one of the nation's scientific committee institutes were made public, according to which in many places those who received their university education during the "cultural revolution," are not accepted, or given little help, and their personal and professional qualifications are called into question. Between 1970 and 1976 when university instruction was more or less revived, 941,000 students were accepted to institutions of higher education. A thought-provoking percentage follows: the 941,000 students make up no less than 21 percent of those who have finished college since 1949. Many of them just got out of elementary school when they were immediately recommended to studies in higher education. They went to such universities and colleges, relates the report, where education had been paralyzed for years. Because they were required to take part in numerous political campaigns, it was difficult for them to study. A study conducted at 20 work places showed that professionally only 10-15 percent of them are fit to work while another 20 percent of them are hardly capable of fulfilling requirements. The remaining 60-70 percent need several years' professional training in order to be able to properly carry out their work assignments.

12200
CSO: 2500/393

NORTH REGION

PERSONNEL UTILIZATION, CADRE SYSTEM REFORM URGED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by He Jisheng [0149 4949 3932] and correspondents Wang Enya [3769 1869 7161] and Zhang Zeming [1728 6307 2494]: "Autonomous Region Chairman Bu He Recently Announced That He Wants To Encourage Mobility of Personnel and Attain Full Employment of Labor"]

[Text] At the recently opened All-region Personnel Bureau Chief Conference (Nei Monggol), autonomous region deputy party secretary and autonomous region chairman Bu He [1580 6378] gave a speech on encouraging the mobility of personnel, employment of labor, stabilization of the cadre system, planning of wage restructuring, reform of the cadre system and production safety.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He pointed out that he went to inspect the Western Region of Nei Monggol and discovered that work there is flourishing and conditions are improving very quickly, so he felt very encouraged. However, he also discovered there is a great need for personnel there. He hopes that technical institutes and universities, scientific and research units and personnel-rich units can be appropriately mobilized for remote areas, for basic tasks and for regions short of personnel and work units. Mobilized personnel do not have to change their residence or administrative status; long-term, short-term, 1-year or half-year tours of duty are possible alternatives. He wants personnel capabilities to be fully utilized. He hopes that every leadership level, from the large bureaus on down to the lower levels, will understand these requirements and will encourage the transfer of personnel, thus making sacrifices for the sake of the economic development of the autonomous region. In addition to utilizing the capabilities of local personnel, we also must attract personnel from other areas to participate in the development of our region.

He indicated that the work of fully employing labor is of great importance to the progress of economic development and to the establishment of esprit de corps. This work was done very well last year and the accomplishments were impressive; this year and next it must be stressed even more. We must re-structure the job market; we must first look for people, then look for workers; we must first train, then employ; we must continually raise the political and technical qualifications of the workers; and we must improve productivity. We must strive to improve our own knowledge and not let people from outside completely monopolize our labor markets.

He said that cadres must stabilize the organization of personnel. Excess personnel should make up a tertiary economic sector; we must develop a solid, good and effective tertiary sector and create a new type of tertiary sector. Thus not only can we find an outlet for excess personnel in organizations, but we can also strengthen the leadership core of the tertiary sector.

He also pointed out that the cadre system must be restructured. Leadership cadres will have a term of office; ordinary cadres will be on an appointment system. We must stop giving lifetime tenure, or "eating out of the common pot." Cadres must be able to be promoted, demoted, inducted or discharged. He announced finally that they must set up a contract system and a system of incentives and penalties in mine safety work, in order to decrease the number of accidents as much as possible.

9990

CSO: 4005/841

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CALLS FOR CIVILIZED CITIZENRY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhangyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Municipal People's Congress Passes Motion Requiring Serious Study of Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech: To Have an Idealistic, Virtuous, Cultured, Law-abiding and Civilized Citizenry"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Fourth Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress was convened. It passed a motion to "study deeply and disseminate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech on the five stresses, four beauties and three loves, in order to have an idealistic, virtuous, cultured, law-abiding and civilized citizenry" and passed a resolution to put this motion into effect.

This proposal was introduced by Peng Xianzhi [6646 0341 4249], Cheng Ruxing [4453 3067 5281] and 44 other deputies. In their proposal they pointed out the paramount importance of seriously and thoroughly studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech in order to assure the smooth development of economic structure reform and of all activities, to correct new bad tendencies and to encourage a fundamental improvement in socialist practices. Their important suggestions are: to organize all the people of the city to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech seriously, clarify what must be stressed and what must be opposed in economic restructuring and decisively correct new bad tendencies; to continue the fine tradition started by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Zedong of serving the masses with all one's heart and mind; to urge all cadres and workers to carry out their work responsibilities, stress virtue in their work and obey the law in their work; with idealistic education and legal education as important points, to start a movement to educate a civilized citizenry; to emphasize building a foundation of civilized work units, striving to raise the level of "three excellences and one study"; and to insure that periodicals, advertisements, television, publishers, literary groups, cultural centers and other media units all bear responsibility for disseminating communist ideology, for educating the masses and especially for educating the next one or two generations by completely utilizing the capabilities of the public opinion media.

This municipal people's congress feels that the suggestions made in the proposal are important and feasible. The resolution it passed to put it into

effect requires that all national organizations, all departments, and all work units in this city organize the masses to study seriously Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speech given at the All-China Scientific and Technical Work Conference in order to understand deeply that through ideals and obedience to the law, we can become united, build a specifically Chinese kind of socialism and ensure that our municipality's economic structural reform and all reconstruction work will proceed along the correct paths. The resolution stresses that both material civilization and moral civilization are to be emphasized. It will truly strengthen the leadership of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement, seriously implement every measure in this proposal, mobilize the great masses to become civilized citizens, create civilized work units and have people make sacrifices in order to create a civilized capital city. It also requires the municipal people's congress standing committee to supervise the thorough implementation of this resolution and, at the appropriate time, to hear reports by the municipal people's government and the departments concerned on the state of implementation of this resolution.

9990
CSO: 4005/848

NORTH REGION

BEIJING INFANTS' SEX RATIO DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

Article by Liu Fengqin [0491 7364 3830]: "Beijing Infants' Sex Ratio Comparable to Those of Other Nations"

[Text] According to statistics released by the Beijing Municipal Family Planning Commission on 5 February, there was a total of 131,906 births in Beijing in 1984, of which 68,042 were males and 63,864 were females. The sex ratio is 100:106.5, close to the world's average.

In demographics, sex ratio is an expression of the quantitative relationship between women and men, taking 100 as the base for women. Sex ratio reflects national trends in marriage and fertility, directly influences birth rate and reproduction and also affects social, political and economic developments.

There is no appreciable difference between the sex ratio of infants born in the Beijing municipality in 1984 and the sex ratio, 100:107, of a sample of 0-4 year olds in a fertility survey in 1981. This demonstrates that the sex ratio of China's new-born infants is basically stable and falls within the normal range of corresponding figures for other countries. Experts concerned predict that there will be no imbalance in the sex ratio of people of marriageable age. Fears of a lopsided sex ratio are unfounded.

12581
CSO: 4005/705

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN PROTECTS RIGHTS OF WOMEN, CHILDREN

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Taiyuan Launches Campaign to Protect Legitimate Rights of Women and Children"]

[Text] The activities of the propaganda week to protect the legitimate rights of women and children jointly launched by the propaganda department of the municipal party committee and the city's public security, procuratorial, legal, judicial, civil administration, labor, young people's and women's units entered a high tide yesterday.

Yesterday morning, close to 300 legal workers throughout the city took to the streets and launched all kinds of activities at the 26 legal consultation stations in three urban districts, including pictorial exhibits, cultural and artistic propaganda, mobile broadcasting, and consultation at designated stations. Together with the legal workers, the leaders of the city's CPPCC and its three districts and the responsible comrades of the judicial branch went on the streets to provide consultative service to the masses.

At the consultation station in front of the Hongxing movie theater, a weeping old woman complained in tears to the legal workers how her college professor son beat and abused her and forced her to remarry. Deputy secretary Tong Yun [0104 0061] of the municipal party's committee's standing committee, in charge of the consultative and propaganda activities at the station, warmly comforted her and pointed out clearly that her son's mistreatment of her was illegal and that the leaders concerned must personally look into the matter and handle it earnestly. At the Dayingpan long-distance bus depot consultation station, a young woman worker reported that, after the plant recently initiated the 12-hour work system, the women workers' health suffered greatly from working, doing household chores and taking care of the children, and that there were many complaints. The legal workers pointed out that the practice was a violation of the women's and children's legitimate rights and suggested that the labor union and other departments look into the matter. According to statistics, 16 consultation stations received almost 1,000 persons seeking advice, dispatched more than 30 propaganda vehicles and distributed more than 60,000 copies of propaganda material.

6080
CSO: 4005/867

NORTH REGION

CIRCULAR CALLS FOR THOROUGH STUDY OF 'GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT'

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1

Article: "Conscientiously Study the 'Government's Work Report'"

Text On 13 April the Shanxi committee propaganda department issued a notice asking party members, cadres and people in the province to study seriously the government work report to the Third Conference of the Sixth People's Congress entitled "The Present Economic Situation and Economic System Reform" by Premier Zhao, further its understanding, unify ideological thinking, strengthen confidence in the reforms and arouse a fighting will for the reforms.

The notice points out that in the report, Premier Zhao made a practical estimate about the situation of our state, offered a correct and feasible policy and deployment for the next step of economic system reform and put forward appropriate measures to solve the problems which have appeared in economic development. The government work report is an important document under the new situation of furthering economic system reform and unifying viewpoints and steps. It is an important base to advance the great situation and ensure that the reform goes on smoothly. It is the principal of action guiding reform. It is the obligation of every party member and cadre and all the people to adhere to the spirit of the Third Plenum of the Sixth People's Congress and the Third Conference of the Sixth CPPCC.

The notice requires that we first realize the situation and strengthen confidence. Premier Zhao's report broke the conventional pattern. It concentrated on the exposition of the problems of most concern to the different races of our country and made an overall detailed analysis about the situation. It did not exaggerate the accomplishments nor evade the shortcomings. It was practical and convincing. A serious study of this report has great significance in the continuous development of economic construction and it encourages economic reform, the opening to foreign countries and the solidification and growth of the good situation. In organizing study, the party secretaries of various levels must connect it with the reality of that district, department and unit, review and summarize the great changes which have happened since the beginning of economic system reform, realize the good situation, grasp the opportunity and strengthen the faith in reform to ensure a smooth continuation.

The notice stressed that we must unify our thinking and heighten our awareness. Idealism is a strong power for reform and reform is the great realization of idealism. In organizing study, party organizations must combine the education of idealism, discipline and virtue together. The units which have finished party rectification must combine the study reports with education in communist ideals, and those who are doing party rectification must take study as an important content of party rectification. The districts, departments and units must also closely combine study with the correction of unhealthy tendencies and the strengthening of discipline, be able to stop as soon as the order is issued, make the masses of party members, cadres and the people unify their thinking, heighten awareness, obey and commit ourselves to the four modernizations.

The notice said that in the study we must combine reality with various and flexible methods, pay attention to practical results and strictly avoid formalism or doing things perfunctorily. The term for this study is, for the time being, a month.

12909
CSO: 4005/906

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC NEWS CHIEF DISCUSSES ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 85 p 3

/Article by Liang Zhaotang /2733 5128 0781/, director of information publications, propaganda department, Shanxi provincial party committee: "Improve Quality of Journalism To Serve the four Modernizations"/

/Text/ At the beginning of 1985, the subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals in our province reached 10,930,000, with an average of 2.35 persons per newspaper or periodical. This figure exceeds last year's national average of 3.5 per copy, which has created a new record since the founding of our county and has opened a new phase for the publication of newspapers and periodicals.

The majority of newspapers and periodicals in our province are good, yet unfortunately the quality of some is not high. Some have little news, few pieces of economic information and are not timely, and the articles are too long; some report some things that are untrue and cause resentment among the readers; and some with a view to appealing to the readers for economic interest publish extra pages or supplements without authorization with absurd, bizarre and unhealthy materials. Recently, we found that one literary periodical, in the rapids of reform, saw its interests and forgot righteousness and, flaunting the banner of "liberating thought" and "vitalizing literature," published an issue with a nude woman on its cover, and in its content it sells, with scientific exploration as an overcoat, feudal superstition, murder, sex exposes and the degeneration of sex. It utilized the portrayal of sex to appeal to readers through sensory stimulation. This kind of newspaper or periodical creates great damage to readers, especially the young. Thus, we ask the related leaders to tighten control and rectify the publication of newspapers and periodicals. By using persuasive education and serious criticism, we must cope with the tendency to pursue interests unilaterally without considering ideological content.

Newspapers and periodicals are powerful mass media used by the party to organize, propagate and educate the people. They must seriously propagate the line, principles and policies of the party and work according to the principle of the party, obey the discipline of the party and follow the lead of the party. They have the great duty to guide work, inform people about the situation, offer information, reflect public opinion, spread knowledge and

serve the people. They especially need a clear understanding about the fact that at present, the urban economic reform is going smoothly and will cause great change not only in economic life but also in lifestyles and in the thinking and ideas of the people. Facing this new situation, the obligation of propagation of every newspaper and periodical is very difficult. So the leaders, editors and writers of every newspaper and periodical must always realize its own sublime responsibility and continuously elevate its ideological level and standard. It must both liberate thinking and proceed with caution to offer healthful spiritual food for the masses, to lead the people to formulate a civilized, healthy and scientific lifestyle which fits modern productivity, development, and the progress of society and to encourage the enthusiastic, upward and enterprising spirit.

We believe that if only the quality of the newspapers and periodicals is raised, the newspapers and periodicals will truly appeal to the hearts of the masses and penetrate into the family of the readers, they will be more widely enjoyed by the readers and the publication work in our province will surely have a bright future.

12909
CSO: 4005/906

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG STRENGTHENS PARTY SPIRIT EDUCATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Ren Yongda [0117 3057 6671]: "Strengthen Reserve Cadres' Party Spirit Education"]

[Text] Secretary Li Li'an [2621 0500 1344] of the Heilongjiang provincial CPC committee told a recent cadre training conference that it should not be taken for granted that everybody in the third echelon would become a leading cadre and that people lacking in party spirit could not be successors. He demanded that organization departments under the party committees at all levels, party schools and cadre schools include this item in their agendas and successfully promote party spirit among their members.

The following measures have been proposed by the provincial CPC committee to improve the party spirit education of reserve cadres:

1. Make party spirit education the most important part of the curriculum in party schools at all levels. Promote the positive learning habit of combining theories with realities. Educate cadres to firmly establish the communist world outlook, make a conscious effort to overcome individualism in its various incarnations and develop a wholehearted commitment to serving the people.
2. Combine education in party spirit, party climate and party discipline with party rectification.
3. Elderly cadres should pass on to the cadres their training in party spirit and other fine party traditions.
4. In selecting and handing out assignments among cadres, we must make merit our sole criterion and look for people of integrity and ability. Develop cadres who meet the "four transformations," giving prime consideration to revolutionization.

12581
CSO: 4005/738

NORTHEAST REGION

SECOND STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK CONFERENCE HELD

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Report: "Firmly Carrying Forward Reform of the Economic System, Resolutely Arrest New Unhealthy Trends: Provincial Party Committee Convenes Second Stage Party Rectification Work Conference for Whole Province -- Liu Chengguo, Deputy Secretary of Provincial Party Committee, Presides; Li Li'an, Secretary of Provincial Party Committee, Gives Speech"]

[Text] From the 20 to 22 February, the provincial party committee convened the second stage party rectification work conference for the whole province; altogether 227 persons, including responsible comrades of the various prefectural and municipal party committees, directors of party rectification offices, heads of party rectification liaison teams stationed at various prefectures and municipalities by the provincial guidance committee, and responsible comrades of the various departments, commissions, divisions and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the province, attended the conference. The conference was presided over by Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 2654], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Li'an [2621 4539 1344], secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the conference.

The conference conveyed the spirit of the party Central Committee's second stage party rectification work conference. Through study and discussion, attendees at the conference came to understand that the new unhealthy trends are corroding our cadres, damaging our party-mass relations, affecting the party's prestige, and hence extremely harmful, and correcting them presents a definite degree of difficulty. However, these few unhealthy trends are, after all, side currents; the overall trend of reform is irreversible. And the impact of these few new unhealthy trends has given the whole party a lesson. For this reason, we must maintain consistency with the party Central Committee, ideologically, and succeed in having "directives carried out, and prohibitions enforced" in order to firmly arrest the new unhealthy trends and achieve a correct understanding and handling of the relationship between our party rectification work and our reform, opening to the outside world and economic work, put our party rectification work on our important agenda, and conscientiously grasp it closely and grasp it well.

In the afternoon of February 22nd, Li Li'an, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the conference. After speaking of the need to further enhance our perception of the importance and urgency of party rectification, he emphatically pointed out that we must resolutely correct the new unhealthy trends. He said, the several new unhealthy trends pointed out by the party Central Committee have been prevailing also in our province, and some of them are rather serious. There are 10 aspects of manifestation in this regard: One is party and government organs and cadres engaging in commerce and running enterprises; a second is random raising of prices; a third is random distribution of money and goods; according to the statistics of 35 prefectures, municipalities and counties and 43 units under the direct jurisdiction of the province alone, 429 departments and units have violated state regulations to manufacture and issue clothes at a total expenditure of 7,007,000 yuan (of which individuals involved shouldered only 1,182,000 yuan); a fourth is that entertaining guests and buying gifts with public funds are becoming even more extravagant than in the past; a fifth is random issuing of lottery tickets and dabbling in sales with prizes; according to an investigation by 6 cities including Harbin and others, 69 units have issued multifarious kinds of lottery tickets; a sixth is random raising of wages; a seventh is resorting to falsehoods and superficial performance as well as formalism; an eighth is sudden promotion of cadres; a ninth is the publishing of unhealthy small papers; and a tenth is random collection of fees, assigning of costs, and levying of fines. These devious trends have not only seriously violated our party discipline, administrative discipline, and laws of the state, damaged the interests of the state and our consumers, and constituted a great danger to our economic construction and the reform of our economic structure but also ruined the reputation of the whole party and hampered the deepening development of our party rectification work. Should we fail to immediately arrest such new unhealthy trends, the reform of our economic structure is bound to encounter setbacks, our party rectification work will likely face tough going, and many more cadres would also be destroyed. Hence, the correction of such new unhealthy trends must be grasped by the whole party, and party organizations at all levels must take up their responsibility from top to bottom. He said, we must enhance our understanding of the correction of these new unhealthy trends; we must find out the situations of these new unhealthy trends; all localities, all departments and all units must organize their forces to thoroughly investigate the manifestation of these new unhealthy trends at their respective places; we must so investigate level after level from top to bottom and from one devious trend to another, making corrections as we investigate and solving attendant problems consciously. In the meantime, we must strengthen our legislation, perfect our rules and institutions, stem the loopholes in our management, reduce our weak links, and prevent the rise of such new unhealthy trends. We must handle them solemnly so as to salvage a large patch while handling each trend.

He said, while correcting these new unhealthy trends, we must especially pay attention to differentiating various situations: One is where the trend had risen because of the ambiguity of policy boundaries, so that people simply followed the overall trend; in such a case, so long as policy boundaries can be made clear, with ideological education further strengthened and people's perception enhanced, the correction should be fairly easy. However, a very small number of places have not yet undertaken any genuine correction but

resorted merely to a change of signboards when they seek to engage in commerce and run enterprises in devious forms; such a case is essentially different. A second is where the goals of our reform are not made clear, so that proper steps are not well grasped and shortcomings and deviations have appeared in people's undertakings. Since our reform is a new thing, we must allow mistakes to be made in the course of such a reform and at the same time warmly help correct such mistakes, sum up experiences and lessons, and never just partially emphasize the correction of new unhealthy trends; lest people would return to the old path of becoming fearful of every little thing and daring no longer to pursue any reform. A third is where people purposely seek loopholes in our reform and damage the interests of the state and our consumers, fatten their own pockets; in such cases we must investigate them one by one; where the violation is slight, criticism must be aired, and where it is grave, party discipline, administrative discipline and legal discipline must be meted out; in addition, whether the violation happens to be slight or grave, the people involved must never be allowed to enjoy the resultant economic advantage. A fourth is where directives are not carried out, prohibitions are not enforced, and people act the way they please. In such a case, whichever unhealthy trend may be in question must be strictly scrutinized and dealt with. In policy, we must treat situations with discrimination; in approach, we must differentiate according to circumstances. Only thus can our correction of these new unhealthy trends really play the role of strengthening our party character, reinforcing our discipline, and promoting and ensuring our reform.

He emphatically pointed out, we must strengthen our leadership over the correction of the new unhealthy trends. Said he, the provincial party committee is determined to take the lead in correcting the new unhealthy trends; we shall begin with investigating the six leading groups at the provincial level ourselves and investigating those around ourselves; leaders of the various prefectures and municipalities and units under the direct jurisdiction of the province must likewise begin with investigating themselves and investigating those around themselves. We must take our party character as our guarantee; no one is permitted to keep the problem of new unhealthy trends from the party. As for problems discovered, the correction must start with the involved leaders themselves; they shall set the example by taking practical action. Meanwhile, they must avoid the "Leftist" approach of the past and refrain from rocking the boat at each level, or blowing any particular wind. They must adhere to seeking truth from facts, finding out relevant situations, mastering policy boundaries, and seek to both solve problems and avoid pitfalls; they must both investigate level after level in order to arrest the unhealthy trends and at the same time treasure and protect the enthusiasm of our genuine reformers. The orientation of reform is correct. It simply won't do if we fail to reform. This is a requirement of the construction of our socialist four modernizations. We cannot waver in our determination to carry out reform in our economic structure simply because certain problems have occurred in the course of such reform.

Then, Li Li'an in his speech expressed hope that party organizations throughout the province would go down deep among the vast ranks of our party members to carry out education on our party character, party workstyle and party discipline. He said, at present we must make salient efforts to solve the following problems: One is to firmly establish our lofty Communist ideals

so as to enhance our ability to distinguish between right and wrong and to resist the unhealthy trends. A second is to adhere to our socialist path from beginning to end. We must achieve an overall comprehension of the essence of the principles and policies regarding the reform of our economic structure, make clear the essential distinction between our socialist system and the capitalist system, adhere to the four basic principles, adhere to the simultaneous grasping of the building of both our material civilization and our spiritual civilization, and strengthen our ideological and political work. At present, we must especially handle well the relationship between a part of the people getting well-to-do first and all achieving wealth in common. Communists must consciously place in the position of primary importance the matter of making the country rich and strong and the people well-to-do and must not deviate from the path of all achieving wealth in common in favor of making individuals rich, still less seek loopholes in our reform, take advantage of special connections to violate state policies and institutions, seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery, or acquire unjust wealth. We must also make clear which of the advanced technologies and management methods from abroad should be absorbed and borrowed, and which approaches simply can never be blindly copied; we must resolutely resist the rotten, obsolescent ideas of capitalism. A third is to further settle on the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly. A fourth is to adhere to the guidelines for inner-party political life. We cannot allow those ideas and concepts that spring forth spontaneously in violation of the principles of socialism to develop with no constraints whatsoever. We cannot transplant here the corrupt value concept of "money being omnipotent" from capitalism to impinge on our inner-party political life and endanger the healthy organic body of our party. We must resolutely oppose the idea of "money being everything," "profit being higher than our principles and policies" that puts emphasis on nothing else except gains, and thoroughly overcome the erroneous tendency of allowing the interests of individuals and small units to sabotage the interests of the party and the state and develop it, instead, into the spirit of being willing to sacrifice oneself for the purpose of making our country wealthy and strong and making our people well-to-do and genuinely succeed in having the interests of the parts obey those of the whole, the interests of the immediate present obey those of the long-range, and the interests of the individuals and small groups obey those of the party and the state. A fifth is to earnestly strengthen our party discipline. "If our production can be increased by one inch, our welfare would increase by one-tenth of that; if we strengthen our discipline, no reform of ours will ever fail to achieve its goals"; thus we ask our party members to make strict our party discipline, and behave as a model in abiding by and maintaining our party discipline. At present, we must especially strengthen our political discipline, consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies, obey the laws and directives of the state, unconditionally maintain consistency with the party Central Committee politically, unify our thinking and action under the construction of our four modernizations, especially under our current reforms, and resolutely carry out struggles against conduct that violates our party discipline. He pointed out, our propaganda work must observe discipline; we must not propagate feudalism and superstition, and we cannot spread the rotten, obsolescent ideas of capitalism. And our propaganda on certain questions of major consequences must be prudent.

Li Li'an also pointed out, we must earnestly strengthen our leadership over party rectification. He said, units scheduled for the second stage of party rectification must study how, while accomplishing comprehensively the four tasks of our party rectification, we must at the same time attempt at key points to correct the new unhealthy trends, and how to attend to the questions of enforcing our party character, party workstyle, and education on party discipline. We must further study the characteristics at our own respective places and figure out how to solve our own special major problems. In localities and at units where party rectification is just getting started or about to get started, we must consider anew our party rectification program, and earnestly implement the spirit of the work conference on party rectification scheduled for the second stage. Preparatory work for party rectification at the county level must also be carried forward according to the requirements and arrangements made by the conference on party rectification scheduled for the second stage. Units where party rectification has already been concluded may take as their key link the correction of the new unhealthy trends, the strengthening of our party character and the enforcing of our party discipline in the consolidation and development of the results of our party rectification. When earnestly investigating and handling the new unhealthy trends, we must grasp well the education among our party members on party character and party discipline. In the case of other left over problems and shortcomings, we must succeed in making up whatever remains to be remedied. Units where party rectification is not yet concluded must turn the correction of the new unhealthy trends, the strengthening of our party character and enforcing of our party discipline into salient points of attack, adhere to high standards, conclude well what has been started well, and never rush matters and wind up things perfunctorily. Meanwhile, we must adhere to the principle of combining party rectification with reform, making overall plans and all-round considerations, making appropriate arrangements, and really succeed in causing failures in neither aspect but promoting progress in both. We must continue to do a good job in sorting out "the three kinds of people." We must adhere to the party's standards and have time subordinated to quality. He asked leading cadres at all levels to participate in our party rectification and guide our party rectification, resolutely arrest the new unhealthy trends, satisfactorily accomplish the four tasks of our party rectification, and, through our party rectification, promote and ensure the smooth carrying out of the various tasks of our reform in the economic structure and consolidate and develop the fine situation.

9255

CSO:4005/902

NORTHEAST REGION

CORRECTION OF NEW UNHEALTHY TRENDS SPOTLIGHTED

Local Initiative Praised

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Lin [1728 7792]: "Maodanjiang Municipality's First Group of Party Rectification Units Scheduled for the Second Stage Consciously Correct New Unhealthy Trends: Directives Carried Out, Prohibitions Enforced; Neither Social Climbing, Nor Social Contest"]

[Text] The Maodanjiang Municipal Party Committee has grasped the correction of new unhealthy trends as an important ingredient of its party rectification effort, guided party members and cadres to consciously eliminate and correct them, and achieved conspicuous results.

There are 126 units and 12 systems at the county and CYL level which are carrying out the second stage of party rectification in Maodanjiang city. After the party central committee's relevant documents and circulars on the prevention and correction of new unhealthy trends were promulgated, the municipal party committee has at various points convened four meetings to convey them and make attendant arrangements, and has also compiled relevant documents of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee into a volume and issued it to the various units carrying out party rectification so that they can organize party members and cadres to consciously study it. The municipal party committee has also organized a special group of people to dissect and investigate the new unhealthy trends, along with their harmful effects, which have emerged in our municipality such as party and government organs and party and government cadres engaging in commerce and running enterprises, buying and selling goods in short supply in the market to their own advantage from their privileged positions, issuing lottery tickets and prizes at random, and distributing money and merchandise indiscriminately under the pretext of reform, and begun to hold seminars and develop special education so as to clarify the murky perception by part of our party members and cadres of the correction of such new unhealthy trends. Meanwhile, it has repeatedly made clear the underlying discipline: whoever he may be, if he had resorted to unhealthy practices in the past, he must immediately desist, and should he do so again he would be subject to severe punishment as a case of "insubordination."

Party members and cadres of the various units carrying out party rectification have all come forward to consciously keep in line with reality and correct various new unhealthy practices. Since the latter half of last year, the Development Bank and Bank of Industry and Commerce of this municipality have respectively had 23 and 59 party members and cadres accepting "small red envelopes" and wool carpets, fabrics, and gifts of the like from the enterprises; through study, they have all taken the initiative to inspect the proceedings and returned all the "small red envelopes" and other articles totaling 3,530 yuan in value as originally given. The municipal farming machinery bureau applied for a loan in August last year to order from an external area a number of combine harvesters and small four-wheel tractors in preparation for joint operations or transfer for self-benefiting sales. The party group of this bureau has already decided to cancel the contract and recover the payment. According to incomplete statistics available up to 20 March, the first batch of 138 units carrying out party rectification in this municipality have already discovered 362 cases of various new unhealthy practices such as party and government organs and party and government cadres engaging in commerce and running enterprises, selling back goods in short supply by taking advantage their office and power, raising prices at random, issuing lottery tickets and prizes indiscriminately, and making personal clothes with public funds, etc.; of these, 233 cases have already been corrected and handled. The fines and confiscations, recovery of indiscriminately issued prizes and goods, money for making personal clothes and illegally raised prices alone amounted to more than 192,800 yuan. The 32 enterprises run by party and government organs have all been suspended or separated from the original units, and the 20 party and government cadres who participated in such commerce or running of enterprises also have all withdrawn themselves or resigned from those concurrent posts.

Provincial Organs Correct Practices

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Leading cadres of organs directly subordinate to the provincial government have taken the lead to sort out and correct new unhealthy practices.

Up to the present, organs under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government have altogether sorted out over 40 companies, stores and sales departments of various kinds run by the various divisions and bureaus. Upon the decision by party groups of the concerned divisions and bureaus, 8 of them have already been suspended; 27 companies, stores and organs have been completely separated from their operations; investors and share-purchasers have all withdrawn; of the 100-plus cadres placed in there, some have been withdrawn and some have been left in their posts with their salaries suspended. In order to place unemployed youths, the provincial water conservancy division has let 6 of its separated cadres take 13 youths and gather 50,000 yuan of capital to run the Huachang company and an electric products store, which have now already become linked to the organ. The highway department of the provincial communications division originally planned to invest 1 million yuan of capital in Shenzhen to run a restaurant and a hotel; it has already decided to suspend them. Twenty-three staff

members of the provincial district and township enterprises bureau have invested 87,000 yuan of shares in the general electrical plant belonging to the farming machinery and instruments company; last year they were given one distribution of dividends at 15 percent of their investment, which amounted to more than 13,000 yuan. The party committee of the bureau has decided that all share-purchasing staff members must withdraw their shares and cannot be allowed to participate in the distribution of dividends. Six hundred and fourteen persons of the provincial electric power bureau have contributed 61,400 yuan of shares to the bureau-run Huifu trading company; its party committee has already decided that all share-purchasers withdraw their shares. Thirteen organs at the division and bureau levels and 54 units under the direct jurisdiction of these divisions and bureaus have violated regulations in making and issuing 35,943 suits of clothes with public funds and authorized an allocation of 4,204,700 yuan for the purpose. Because the leaders involved have taken the lead to return the funds, now more than 402,000 yuan have already been recovered. Eight units, including organs of the provincial second light industry division, light industry division, and electric power bureau, have already recovered all the 124,000-plus yuan of clothes money previously issued. Other units which have made and issued such clothes have likewise formulated a money-returning plan based on monthly withholdings. At the provincial Development Bank, the provincial Farmers Bank and the provincial People's Bank, leaders have all taken the lead; cadres at the division level and above have all returned their clothes money in one single payment. Eleven units at the division and bureau levels have accepted "small red envelopes" from the basic-level units, which, as verified, amount to over 11,200 yuan in monetary value; all these units have returned the money. Today, such elimination of new unhealthy practice on the part of the organs under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government is still continuing.

Staff Commentary

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "We Can't Handle the Matter in a Muddle-headed Manner"]

[Text] The major decision by the party Central Committee concerning a conscientious correction of new unhealthy practices is attracting attention by more and more units. Yet, there are still not a few units whose action proves to be slow, whose correction falls short of being vigorous enough, and some among them even remain in a state of "directives not being carried out, nor prohibitions enforced" and still continue to resort unhealthy practices. The reason, as we have ascertained it, lies in insufficient perception of the seriousness and harmfulness of such new unhealthy practices, inability to constrain one's own conduct with party character and party discipline, and in an attitude of shielding the mistakes of one's own locality or one's own unit, thus of foot-dragging, making excuses, and waiting to see what happens in hope of getting away with the matter in a muddle-headed manner. In this regard, there are the following views which need to be clarified:

One is: the policy cannot be accurately grasped, and specific expressions of the like. Indeed, the new unhealthy practices which have emerged today are manifested in multifarious ways and aspects, and their situation is really rather complex. In some aspects, it is the policy boundary which cannot be clearly defined, so that people tend inadvertently to follow the wind, with attendant blindness. In some aspects, it is because people lack experience in our reform, thus resulting in certain mistakes. In still other aspects, people have taken advantage of the opportunity of our reform to plot in the interests of themselves individually or of their small groups, so that they would concoct pretexts, know something to be wrong but still do it, and look to money on everything. In the face of this situation, we must be extremely cautious in running our affairs, solve our existing problems by seeking truth from facts, and, in the case of things which cannot be accurately grasped, need really to carry out some conscientious study. But, speaking of most problems, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Guidance Committee, and Central Advisory Committee have all provided clear regulations, such as the impermissibility of party and government organs and cadres engaging in commerce or running enterprises, the impermissibility of their buying and selling goods in short supply for their own benefit by taking advantage of their privileged positions, the impermissibility of issuing rewards and goods at random, the impermissibility of sudden upgrading or promotion of cadres, the impermissibility of entertaining guests, buying gifts, and wining and dining with public funds, and the impermissibility of resorting to falsehood and plotting for private gain by way of falsehood, etc. In the case of these, the policy is not only very clear but already repeatedly enunciated. What need is there to wait on questions such as these? This is no longer a case of policy being unclear or a boundary being unmarked; if people should still choose to wait, then that would be a question of whether nor not they wish to implement the directives and regulations of the party Central Committee and whether or not they wish to correct their own mistakes.

Second is: "What you have, I also have, it's really nothing." Comrades who maintain such a view often take issuing rewards at random, making clothes for staff members with public funds, etc., as looking after the livelihood of the masses, and nothing really serious. They take entertaining of guests and wining and dining as enlivening our economy and not anything serious; they compare problems with their own units to those of external localities and external units and see nothing serious. A certain cadre at the division level has taken advantage of his office and power to take bribes and gifts, to wine and dine, with his take amounting to over 1,000 yuan; when the party organization looked into his problems, he said repeatedly: What can these few problems of mine amount to? he even thought that others were becoming "Leftist" and bent on persecuting him. What merits further pointing out is that there were also comrades around him chiming in to support him, thinking that his problems are of little consequence. These views are really rather surprising: in the eyes of some, the criteria of right and wrong have already deteriorated to the state of being indistinguishable as to whether they are black or white. As a Communist one must adhere to our party membership standards and serve the people wholeheartedly, not hesitate to sacrifice everything one has in struggling for communism for the rest of one's life, but never to plot for private gain by taking advantage of one's own office and power. As the party organization at a given level, it must adhere to the

party's principles; whatever is contrary to such principles must be corrected and strictly handled, no permissiveness or giving in can ever be allowed. The new unhealthy practices violate not only our party character and principles but also our social morality. Therefore, the view that "it is nothing serious" is itself a manifestation of impurity in party character.

Third is: "Regarding the money and goods we have issued, the business departments at the superior level all have established regulations; we cannot change them." Or, a certain comrade has given his consent. According to investigation, the spread of certain unhealthy practices actually had to do with the business departments at the superior level; in some cases, it was because the departments at such a superior level had provided erroneous regulations; in some cases it was because the wind started to blow from the departments at the superior level, so that those below simply followed what was prevailing above and the situation thus became worse and worse. As we come to treat this problem today, there is but one criterion, and that is to see whether it tallies with the regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council; that which tallies is correct, that which does not tally is incorrect. The reason is very simple: parts must obey the whole, and the whole party must obey the party Central Committee. The indigenous policies of departments at the superior level which do not tally with pertinent regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council or the promises of individual leading comrades can never become the pretext or excuse for refusing to correct unhealthy practices. Have we not already talked about the abnormal phenomenon of "Document No 2 controlling Document No 1"? We must succeed in making "Document No 1 control Document No 2"; this is a very grave question and we must not take it lightly.

Fourth is: taking a look at the right and left neighborhood and wait for a while before doing anything. According to investigation, there is such a unit: on the question of the organ having made clothes, its party group had convened a meeting and made a decision to correct the matter. But just as the meeting came to a close, the comrade at the department in charge asked a principal responsible comrade how to withhold the money, whereas the answer given was: let us drag along a bit before doing anything. Such an attitude is obviously erroneous. In correcting the new unhealthy practices, we must be conscientious, the faster the better and the more thorough the better; dragging along can never make the problem wither away. Whether one chooses to resort to social climbing, social contest, waiting, or dragging along, or whether one chooses to institute active correction, on such new unhealthy practices is a measurement of whether a party member's party character is strong or weak. Hence, whenever there are found to be unhealthy practices, be they serious or slight, one must begin to take action conscientiously in order to correct them by beginning with oneself and with one's own unit; only this can be regarded as a manifestation of the responsible attitude of a Communist or a party committee at a given level toward the party.

9255

CSO: 4005/902

NORTHEAST REGION

SMALL PAPERS PROPAGATING SPIRITUAL GARBAGE

Report on Spiritual Garbage

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Xiang Hui [7309 6540] in "Appeals" column: "Let Us Eliminate the Spiritual Garbage"]

[Text] The wild newspapers sold on the streets and in the back alleys are what creates the dark corners of spiritual pollution. Some compare these small papers to poisonous snakes; such a description is by no means excessive. According to observation by this writer on 15 March, there were as many as six stalls selling newspapers and journals in the central market of Acheng County; in display on these stalls were multifarious small papers with titles such as "The Female Corpse in the Mortuary," "The Female Corpse in the Bathtub," "Ghost," "Legends from the Bridal Chamber," "Sex Wolf," etc. They are all strange stories and odd discourses with filthy content that propagates sex, violence and the like. They corrode people's souls like plague, and they are especially harmful to our growing youths and children. Besides, certain units have been regularly showing Hong Kong video cassettes to pollute the innocent minds of the vast ranks of our youths and children with novelties, marshal arts and fights, and vulgar, baseful tastes.

Because of such unscrupulous propagation by these wild newspapers and video cassettes, certain male and female youths have become very seriously poisoned. They blindly imitate the rotten, obsolescent lifestyle of foreign capitalism, impinge on our social customs, and gravely disturb our social order. For this reason, we must thoroughly eliminate those dark corners and mete out severe punishment to those who publish or propagate such spiritual garbage.

Commentary on Vigilance

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Commentary by Yu Jin [0827 0093]: "Let Us Be Vigilant About Wild Newspapers Presenting Themselves in Disguise"]

[Text] Some time ago, certain preposterous and vulgar, low and baseful small papers inundating the streets of Duerbote Mongol autonomous county, after

timely confiscation and proscription by the concerned departments, already folded up and disappeared; none of the vast ranks of our masses failed to applaud the development. But, on 19 March, when this writer rambled along the streets and stopped in front of a book stall, he discovered among many magazines certain volumes with the title "Selection of Strange Cases." As he picked them up and flipped through them he saw no indication of the normal publishing unit and discovered between the covers only filthy stuff, such as "The Headless Female Corpse," "One Girl Two Lovers," "Love in a Dream," etc. I asked the hawker where did he get these supplies, she said she imported from people in Qiqihar at 2 yuan of cost for each volume. I asked: "Are you not afraid of having them confiscated?" She confided: "Nowadays those who edit small papers have learned to be smart; they compile small papers into books and sell them by mixing them with other magazines; then no one would come to confiscate them and more." This has thus really become a case of small papers compiled into books, whereupon they can pass as good stuff; whenever those above issue a policy, those below always find a way to cope with it. I suggest that concerned departments hurry up and adopt effective measures, resolutely proscribe such unhealthy, illegal publications so as to avoid poisoning our youths and our society.

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NORTHWEST REGION

OVERALL PURPOSE OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION EXPLAINED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Jing Yan [6226 6056]: "Can Consolidation Also Be Applied to New Leading Groups?"]

[Text] Some comrades of units which started their second round of party consolidation have felt recently that the leading groups of the party committees of their units were readjusted and reorganized during the structural reform only last year, that they have not been working very long and that they have not met with many problems, so they have nothing to rectify. To think this way is not correct. As long as an ideological obstacle of this kind has not been removed, it will be difficult for us to carry out party consolidation smoothly in their units.

The reason why these comrades think this way is mainly due to the fact that they are not able to have an overall understanding of the purpose and mission of party consolidation. They regard party consolidation purely as an organizational consolidation. The four tasks put forward in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation" form not only an organic whole in which they are mutually related but also focal points which must be individually resolved. Party consolidation is a form of extensive and systematic Marxist reeducation. It is not merely for purifying the party organization; rather it intends also to unify thinking, strengthen discipline and rectify the party workstyle. In view of the fact that education in this respect has not been conducted for many years in the past, it is hard for some comrades to avoid being puzzled about many important questions such as what is socialism. Consequently, they are not able to keep abreast of the new situations in ideology, understanding and methods. Experiences gained by many units which participated in the first round of party consolidation have proved that both the old and the new leading groups as well as both the old and the new party members can improve their understanding and unify further their ideology only through party consolidation. Furthermore, comrades of the new leading groups have all experienced the 10-year turmoil and have been influenced by the "leftist" ideology. Although some comrades have been promoted to leading posts, it does not mean that some "leftist" influence does not remain in their minds. For this reason, only through party consolidation to eliminate thoroughly the "leftist" impact and to resolve further the problem of unifying our ideology, can the new leading groups take up the important responsibility of leadership.

We must also catch sight of the fact that in implementing the party's line, guiding principles and policies and in leading the masses to carry out reform, and even though new leading groups of some units are subjectively thinking of opening up new prospects in their work in order to achieve considerable successes, they are at times in a passive position. In these units, there are also reforms and innovations, but they can make it only with the promotion of the upper level and the support of the lower level. In case the new leading groups of these units think of leading the masses to open up new prospects in their work, it is necessary for them to study documents relevant to party consolidation in a down-to-earth manner in order to bring about a great improvement in their thinking and a major change in their workstyle. In this sense, it is not that the leading groups "have nothing to rectify", rather it is very necessary for them to undergo a consolidation.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA ISSUES PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 85 p 3

[Article: "Ningxia Issues Provisional Regulations on Township and Town People's Governments (24 February 1985)"]

[Text] Article 1. These "Provisional Regulations" have been formulated in accordance with the "Constitution of the PRC," "Organization Law of Local People's Congresses and Governments of Various Levels" and other relevant legal provisions and in conjunction with the practical conditions of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Article 2. The township and town people's governments shall serve as the executive organs of the people's congresses of their particular levels and as the basic level administrative organs of the state, and they shall be responsible and make reports to the people's congresses of their particular levels and the state administrative organs of the higher level. They shall be responsible for the administrative work of their particular administrative areas.

Article 3. The township and town people's governments shall each have a chief and assistant chief(s), and below them shall be civil, judicial, finance, production and construction, cultural, educational and public health, birth control, secretarial, and accounting units.

Article 4. The chiefs and assistant chiefs of township and town people's governments shall be elected or recalled by the township and town people's congresses. They shall serve a term of 3 years, and they may be reelected.

Article 5. If for some reason the township and town chiefs are unable to perform their duties, the people's governments of the higher level shall designate acting chiefs to perform such duties.

Article 6. In compact Hui communities, Hui citizens shall serve as township and town chiefs.

Article 7. The township and town people's governments shall perform the following functions:

(1) Implement the resolutions of the people's congresses of their particular levels and the resolutions and orders of the state administrative organs of the higher level and issue resolutions and orders.

- (2) Exercise leadership over the elections and call meetings of the people's congresses of their particular levels.
- (3) Implement the national economic and social development plans issued by the people's governments of the higher level; examine and verify the various economic development plans of township and town organizations; protect the autonomy of rural collective economic organizations; supervise contracts on the ordering and purchasing of agricultural sideline products signed by economic units, peasant masses and individual entrepreneurs with parties concerned, and the performance of such contracts.
- (4) Implement the party's and state's principles on culture and education, science, and public health; properly conduct middle, elementary and vocational education; organize spare-time scientific and technical, cultural, and sports activities; launch patriotic sanitation activities; properly handle health care for women and children.
- (5) Manage the finances and fulfill the tax obligations of their particular levels.
- (6) Protect the socialist popular and collective ownership assets of the laboring masses; protect the legitimate private assets of citizens; maintain social order; safeguard the citizens' civil, democratic and other rights.
- (7) Properly conduct militia training and fulfill the conscription tasks.
- (8) Properly support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs; make arrangements for demobilized and discharged soldiers; render aid to the poor and the superior; furnish social and disaster reliefs; provide for households enjoying the give guarantees; handle marriage registrations; actively promote funeral reform.
- (9) Properly perform the work of public security, judicial administration and mediation.
- (10) Formulate birth control plans and perform birth control work.
- (11) Focus on the building of small towns, develop public welfare endeavors, and properly perform land management work.
- (12) Render guidance to the villagers' and residents' committees.
- (13) Protect the rights of minorities and respect their customs and habits.
- (14) Protect women's equal political rights, right to work, right to equal pay for equal work and other rights.
- (15) Perform other tasks assigned by the governments of the higher level.

Article 8. The township and town people's governments shall hold annual congresses to deliberate the work reports of the governments and discuss and determine the major issues of the townships and towns, and semi-annual forums for a part of the people's deputies of the township and towns to hear views and suggestions.

Article 9. The township and town people's governments shall follow the township and town chief responsibility system. The township and town chiefs shall hold official business meetings attended by assistant chiefs and administrative personnel to collectively study and decide the major issues of their particular townships and towns.

Article 10. The township and town government personnel shall perform their work under the leadership of the township and town chiefs and assistant chiefs and be subject to the guidance of the higher-level units in charge.

Article 11. The township and town government personnel shall observe the constitution and laws in an exemplary manner, serve the people heart and soul, closely associate with the masses, and humbly accept their supervision and criticisms.

Article 12. The township and town people's governments shall fully develop the roles of the villagers' and residents' committees and launch all items of administrative, economic and other work through them.

Article 13. The township and town government personnel shall follow the post responsibility system, and be inspected and assessed at regular intervals. The superior shall be rewarded and the inferior punished.

Article 14. In accordance with these "Provisional Regulations" and in conjunction with practical local conditions, the township and town people's governments shall determine the methods of implementation

Article 15. These "Provisional Regulations" shall become effective upon promulgation.

6080
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DETAILS OF PLANNED MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN PRC, JAPAN

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 21 May 85 p 11

[Excerpts] ga Tokyo--The visit by Japanese Deputy Defense Minister Natsume to the PRC denotes not only the great intensity of the contacts in the military field between Tokyo and Beijing.

The visit of the thus far highest ranking representative of the Japanese defense ministry to the PRC also constitutes a further building block in the foreign and security-policy concept of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who by his signature to the political declaration of the World Economic Summit in Williamsburg performed Japan's integration into the Western alliance. This, in close coordination with Washington, had led to Japanese-PRC military contacts during the past 3 years: Hereby, questions of training and medical logistics were in the foreground of the medium-level leadership talks. For this purpose, PRC delegations visited, among other places, medical training facilities and hospitals and the military academy of the Japanese armed forces.

During the return visit that has just taken place, which in Japan is described as preparation for an official visit by Defense Minister Kato to the PRC this fall, Natsume inspected military units in Tianjin near Beijing and Xian and naval installations in Shanghai. He took advantage of the opportunity to hold talks with local military, aside from his meetings with Defense Minister Zhang Zhang and Chief of the PRC General Staff Yang.

As a result of the talks by the Japanese vice minister in the PRC, the intelligence situation can be regarded as follows:

1. Beijing has no reservations concerning the Japanese intention to expand its defense potential.
2. In the future, there will be joint military exercises and mutual visits by naval units.
3. The exchange of information will be intensified.
4. Japan, while maintaining as far as possible the principles prohibiting military exports, will support the PRC side in its modernization projects.

As part of the agreement concluded between Washington and Tokyo on making military technology knowhow available ,constructions are quite feasible in which in final analysis the PRC is the recipient.

5. A high-ranking PRC representative (Defense Minister Zhang or Chief of the General Staff Yang) will be invited to Tokyo soon.

The speedy expansion of Tokyo's military contacts with the PRC must be viewed in conjunction with other elements of Nakasone's foreign policy in Asia: normalization of the relations with South Korea and promoting a positive assessment of Tokyo's stepped-up armament efforts as regards the expansion of the Japanese defense area to the southern sea routes to Japan up to a distance of 1000 nautical miles in the case of the ASEAN states.

12356

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

COMPARISON DRAWN BETWEEN MARXISM, CHINA'S ANCIENT SLAVE SYSTEM

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 87, Jan 85 pp 66-68

[Article by Li Yu [2621 3768]: "On 'Theory and Reality,' and Also Slavery"]

[Text] Words Long Spoken by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao

The commentator's article entitled "Theory and Reality" published in RENMIN RIBAO on 7 December caused a sensation in the international media and was praised as "the CPC's declaration of the obsolescence of Marxism." It was indeed naive to the extreme.

The article has a relatively new point: Marx's works, written more than a century ago, contain some conceptions of the time, but, with the rather drastic changes in conditions afterward, some of them may no longer be appropriate. As many things were not experienced by Marx and Lenin, one cannot ask that their works of the time solve "all the issues" of today.

Actually, similar words were long spoken by Engels, Lenin and Mao Zedong.

Marx and Engels wrote the "Communist Manifesto" in 1848, but Engels, when writing the introduction to its German edition in 1827 [1872], declared that certain parts of the "Manifesto" were already "out-of-date." The 10 "revolutionary measures" appearing at the end of Chapter II included "expropriating land," "raising progressive taxes," "confiscating assets of all exiles and rebels," "state monopoly of banks and credit," "concentrating all transport trade in the state," "formulating a common program," and so forth. Nevertheless, Engels said in 1872: As "conditions have drastically changed in the recent 25 years... it is totally unnecessary to give special attention to the revolutionary measures proposed at the end of Chapter II.... If this section is written today, it will be different in many aspects." Thereafter, he flatly declared that "certain parts of the program is out-of-date today."

Lenin also felt that "Marx's theories must never be regarded as immutably sacred and inviolable." He gave an example: The victory of the socialist revolution in the backward Russia upset Marx's theory that socialist revolution can only be carried out in developed capitalist countries.

Mao Zedong believed that the specific words and passages in Marxist-Leninist

books must not be regarded as "panaceas." Likewise, he refuted the Marxist-Leninist of armed insurrection in cities by successfully "encircling the cities from rural areas."

Today, Deng Xiaoping returned the assets belonging to overseas exiles, "transferred" credit management as well as the transport business, and even aviation and railways, to the lower level, and no longer stresses the absolutism of unified planning. All these are totally within the permissible range of Marxism-Leninism. The only thing is the deep imprint made by the "Stalin model," and people think that only the "Stalin model" is socialism and any slight variation is "capitalism."

The purpose of the commentator's article is to urge people to refrain from sticking to dogmas and "closely link" theory and reality, in order to promote the "four modernizations and the quadrupling of output."

Two Incorrect Platitudes

It is unfortunate that people have overlooked the two platitudes oft repeated in "theory and reality."

One is the stress on "the value of theory:" "Whoever scorns theory will go astray; whoever scorns reality will turn into a phrase-monger." Actually, it was a tune once sung by Stalin. Stalin said: "Practice apart from revolutionary theory is blind; theory apart from revolutionary practice is hollow."

The so-called "theory" naturally refers to the Marxist-Leninist theory. While the Marxist-Leninist theory produces a "commanding" effect, "linking it with reality" or "practice" is merely to verify "truth."

The "target" in "shooting the arrow at the target" advocated by Mao Zedong is Marxism-Leninism, and the "arrow" is "practice." "At the target" is to prove the accuracy of Marxism by means of practice. "Truth" in "seeking truth from facts" is the Marxist-Leninist "truth," and "facts" are practice, verifying (seeking) truth from practice.

I believe that "practice is the only criterion for testing truth" is a basically incorrect formulation. The communists first take Marxism-Leninism as the "scientific truth," and the so-called "practice" or "reality" is solely for the purpose of demonstrating "truth." Meanwhile, practice must first be placed under "theoretical guidance," i.e., "taking Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the guide." Thus, they inevitably become bogged down in the restrictions of "truth" and entangled in idealism! Believing in willpower and highly subjective, they took the Marxist, Leninist and Mao theories as "truth." Only after suffering reversals more than once did they discover that certain Marxist-Leninist and Mao "theories" are not "truth."

The communists transpose the relations between practice and theory. The correct formulation should be opposite to "practice is the only criterion to test truth." It should be "theory comes from practice; truth comes from practice."

The second platitude is the restatement of the following principle: "In studying Marxism, one must stress the study of its universal laws and its standpoint, viewpoint and method in observing and solving issues as revealed by classic authors." This is yet another incorrect platitude.

The so-called Marxist "universal laws" are the laws of the class struggle. Engels believed that the law of mankind discovered by Marx was the "class struggle." Is the class struggle the developmental law of the human society? Besides creating chaos and antagonism, it has not benefited social stability and economic development in the least bit.

The "standpoint" referred to is the proletarian standpoint, or "party spirit."

The "viewpoint" referred to is the class struggle.

The "method" referred to is class analysis.

If one has to firmly uphold the proletarian "standpoint" in everything and observe issues with the "class viewpoint," there are bound to be innumerable mistakes. The XINHUA Pyongyang dispatch appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on 25 November is a simple example: "The killing of Korean guards in Panmunjom by the U.S. army on the 23rd was a premeditated criminal act deliberately sabotaging the atmosphere of detente and the peace talks... murder of our personnel in the normal performance of duty, kidnapping of a foreign tourist...." Totally distorting the facts, such reportage is typical of "firmly upholding the standpoint."

The truth of the matter was that the "foreign tourist" (a Russian youth), seeking asylum in the West, dashed across the 38th parallel. The Korean guards opened fire and the U.S. personnel returned fire, causing three deaths (two North Koreans and one American). The said news agency did not have the minimum logic. Up till then, the name and occupation of the insignificant Russian "tourist" were unknown, yet the United States actually "deliberately" and "Premeditatedly" "kidnapped" him. Was not the U.S. intelligence depicted as even more resourceful than the Monkey King?!

If one writes a paper on the basis of XINHUA's distorted "fact," it is bound to be false, exaggerated and hollow, and how can such "theory" solve "reality?"

Marxism's Basic Mistake

In our view, the problem with Marxism is not whether it is "obsolete" or "not obsolete," but that it is basically an incorrect theoretical system.

In the past several hundred years, the newest and greatest event occurring in the world was the rise of liberalism. In a short period of 59 years ("less than 100 years," according to Marx's wording), it has basically changed the material and spiritual civilizations of mankind. Marx called this vigorous newborn liberalism "capitalism."

There is not much the matter with "capitalism," but Marx depicted it as an evil which killed without blinking an eye. Actually, he was taking the standpoint of feudalism, or even slavery, to strangle the new production relations.

Let us first look at Marx's "public ownership" and the ancient slave system!

Slavery and Socialist Public Ownership

1. Ruling Power and Ruling Structure

Leaving aside Jie and Zhou, the most tyrannical rulers in history, we will take the relatively enlightened Western Zhou as an illustration. After its founding, Emperor Wu called himself the "Son of Heaven," a natural ruler mandated by the gods. The "Son of Heaven" appointed dukes, princes and bureaucrats to manage the various areas (creating successively over 1,800 fiefs), forming a pagoda-shaped power and grade system, with hereditary rights.

After the CPC won victory in China, the "party" has become the natural ruler. What is different is that the party is mandated neither by heaven nor by the people. Its leadership power comes from Marxist theories. Its appointment of party secretaries to control the provinces, prefectures, counties and districts has likewise formed a pagoda-shaped grade system. There are no explicit provisions on the hereditary rights of individuals, but the "party" has such rights. No matter how leaders are replaced, the power holders are always "party people." Power belongs only to party members, and successors are often "designated" by party leaders. The "party" secretaries "designate" or "select" their successors in the various areas.

2. Ownership

Western Zhou followed the nine-square system. All land belonged to the "royal house," and the local bureaucrats had the powers of management and use. There was no private ownership, and land could not be bought and sold. If a bureaucrat made mistakes or displeased the "Son of Heaven" for whatever reason, the land and power granted him were rescinded. "The common people received land at age 20 and surrendered it at age 60. They were cared for by the government from age 70 on." The masses performed collective farming under the command of bureaucrats. (Note: Though Western Zhou practiced slavery, the people were not called "slaves." Peasants were known as the "common people" and handicraftsmen "laborers;" only household slaves were "slaves.") "The scale of the nine-square system was very large, often involving 2,000 (1,000 couples farming) or 20,000 people (10,000 couples). Ten percent of the annual harvest was turned over to the royal house, known as the 'law of tribute'." (See Guo Moruo [6753 3106 5387], "The Age of Slavery.")

The land of socialist countries "belongs to the state," and the so-called "state" is an abstract; land actually belongs to the "party." (Otherwise, why are the full-time cadres of a political party paid by the government? Moreover, party Chairman Mao Zedong built temporary palaces everywhere,

unrestricted by state law.) Local cadres of the various levels have the powers of management and use, but not ownership. (It is truly ridiculous for the CPC to call its bureaucrats "proletarians.") Land may not be privately bought or sold. Production team leaders oversee the farming by the collective, even to the extent that the agricultural secretary of the county party committee directly commands the rather large agricultural projects of mountain opening and land reclamation. Rural youths have an even harder time than in the age of slavery. They are designated as "main labor forces" at age 16. (Land was received at age 20 under the slave system). Peasants have no "retirement" age. (Under the slave system, peasants surrendered the land at age 60 and were cared for by the state at age 70). Until they are totally incapacitated, only the widowers, widows, orphans and the childless enjoy the "five guarantees" provided by the production teams (non-state). Seventy percent of the peasants' annual harvest are taken by the government. (See "China's Modern Economy," edited under the supervision of Ma Hongshuo [7456 3163 2076]).

3. Commerce

"Trading was operated by the government in the age of slavery." (See Guo Moruo, op. cit.)

"Socialist" commerce in the age of Mao Zedong is completely operated by the "state."

The above shows the striking similarity of Russia's "collective farm" and China's "people's commune" with the slave system.

Some people may say that the achievements of even the people's commune were significant. Did China not launch its satellite during the period of the people's commune? Correct. But ironware was manufactured and used in the age of slavery, and the techniques of bronze casting were not only far from inferior, but the most advanced scientific technology in the world at the time.

Communist China's textbooks always declare: In the slave society, the slaves lived like draft animals, served as "talking tools" and "had absolutely no interest in production." Actually, is it not thus with the socialist public ownership?

"Das Kapital"

Marx began with commodity in his study of capitalism. Revising Ricardo's "value of labor," he made it into his own "theory of surplus value," which is the main theme of "Das Kapital."

In doing research, Marx looked for material in the British Museum. Let us make an analogy: If a person wishes to deliberately describe the "dark side" of Hong Kong and make a "theoretical analysis," it is entirely feasible for him to reach the conclusion calling for the overthrow of Hong Kong's present system. How will he proceed? Very easy! All he has to do is to buy everyday a dozen newspapers, which always contain factual reports on factory

owners swindling workers, sons abusing their aged parents, robberies, rapes, murders, disappearances, pornography, the underworld, and so forth. Collecting such material for 3 years (or even 1 year), he will be able to compile a book of several volumes of equal weight as "Das Kapital" and prove, with facts and bases, the totally "reactionary" nature of the Hong Kong system.

In his youth, Marx was a radical democrat. Wanting to overthrow, out of his cynicism, the bourgeoisie, he could find much material unfavorable to capitalism in the newspapers and periodicals enjoying the freedom of speech under a democratic system.

It is indeed extremely wrong to continue to stress Marx's "universal laws" and his "standpoint, viewpoint and method."

We would rather accept Marx's "specific viewpoints," e.g., "adapting production relations to productive forces." (As for the method of "adapting," Marx was naturally completely wrong. Failing to propose anything which would truly promote the development of production, he came up with only the class struggle.)

Let us suggest a compromise: Since it is a Marxist political party, built on the basis of Marxist theories, and cannot possibly discard Marxism completely, the CPC should follow one Marxist principle, namely, production relations must adapt to the development of productive forces. As for how to "adapt," the CPC can display its prowess to the full: Since public ownership has not worked after decades of experimenting, it should introduce private ownership.

Since the socialist theories of Marxism were engendered on the basis of capitalist mass production, socialism can only be achieved on the capitalist economic base. Pratting about "socialism" apart from modern capitalism actually regresses to slavery. It is the cause of the CPC's serious "patriarchy."

Today, the CPC has only one path open to it: Liberalize, liberalize and liberalize again.

It is best to emulate the bourgeoisie and do away with all theories. It was Lenin's view: "The bourgeoisie despises all theories."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC-TAIWAN REUNIFICATION PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 4, Apr 85 pp 62-67

[Article by Chiu Chui-liang [6726 0987 0081]: "Problems Facing CPC's Policy on Reunification With Taiwan--a Search for Intentions After the Signing of the Hong Kong Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Foreword

In January this year, I went to mainland China on a combined study-lecture field trip. During the short period of a month, I went to quite a few places and met many people. I also exchanged views on complex issues in simple terms with CPC personalities of various circles at different levels.

The main subject of my study on this trip to mainland China was "China's modernization." A question I studied was the fate of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's Thought, particularly the latter, in the era of Deng Xiaoping after Mao's death in 1976. Are they faced with revisionism or restorationism? My lectures and discussions focused on topics ranging from the development of Western political science to the present state of Sinology in America and Europe (for example, the division into different periods of specialization of China studies) and from U.S. foreign policy to the "one country, two systems" concept for Hong Kong after 1997 and the issue of reunification with Taiwan.

Because of my close ties with Taiwan and concern for my "roots," I am always deeply interested in Taiwan's political developments and prospects of China's reunification, and I have constantly studied and expressed my views on these subjects. Naturally, in meetings with middle- and upper-level CPC officials, the subject of our conversations and debates time and again turned to the issue of reunification, and I expressed my views bluntly, boldly and frankly. I also seized every opportunity to bring up what had puzzled me for 2 or 3 years--the doubts and problems with regard to the CPC's thinking and policy on reunification--with those I met, especially senior cadres responsible for united front work toward Taiwan and theorists and scholars engaged in reunification research.

In my conversations with cadres responsible for implementation of the CPC's reunification theory and policy, I repeatedly questioned, and discussed with, them about these problems, using the sharpest and clearest possible language. The detailed and lengthy way with which I described the problems and asked

questions put many CPC officials in a difficult position, and they could not answer my questions. A scholar of the Academy of Social Sciences said that I was like a judge questioning a witness. Another person, of the United Front Work Department in charge of work toward Taiwan, said that when he first heard me describe the problems and raise questions, he felt he was listening to something extremely irritating and unacceptable. Several responsible cadres did discuss the problems with me patiently and earnestly and also expressed some candid opinions, but they repeatedly emphasized that they were only expressing their personal views and not speaking officially on behalf of the Chinese government. Some even repeatedly sent word to me, hoping that I would not make public what they said.

Frankly I knew too that probably not even Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang could solve these problems. They are fast knots in the reunification of China and Taiwan, political fast knots caused by historical and present realities, which are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to untie.

Therefore, I am going to describe in detail the following problems facing the CPC's reunification policy for consideration by scholars, specialists, decisionmakers and the proletarian masses in China, Taiwan and overseas who are concerned about reunification, the great cause whose impact will be felt for ages to come.

The Hong Kong Problem

Following 2 years of tortuous and difficult negotiations, China and Britain reached an agreement, and a joint declaration on Hong Kong's future was formally signed in December last year, basically solving the Hong Kong issue after the year 1997. Even though this is only a beginning, many people feel that it is a good beginning under extremely difficult circumstances.

Of course, many factors contributed to the successful conclusion of the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future. One of the most important factors was the "one country, two systems" concept put forward by Deng Xiaoping to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It is credible to say that this concept broke the ice and made a breakthrough for the entire deadlocked talks.

According to an article, "The Wise Idea of 'One Country, Two Systems,' as Viewed From the Satisfactory Solution of the Hong Kong Question," by Qian Junrui, the well-known adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, published in the Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [WORLD ECONOMIC NEWS] on 8 October 1984, Deng Xiaoping's idea of "one country, two systems" began to develop and take shape after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in December 1978 in order to "realize the great cause of reunification." The idea went through the NPC Standing Committee's "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan" in January 1979 and Ye Jianying's nine-point peace talk and reunification proposal in September 1981 and culminated in the proposal to settle the question of Hong Kong's future by the "one country, two systems" concept, formally put forward to Thatcher in September 1982.

At a meeting with Professor Winston Yang in June 1983, Deng Xiaoping expanded the scope of the "one country, two systems" concept applied to Hong Kong, saying that Taiwan may maintain its own armed forces and a certain level of "foreign relations" (the latter point on "foreign relations" is now denied by the CPC). An article on Deng Xiaoping's talk on one country with two systems published in the Beijing LIAO WANG [OUTLOOK WEEKLY] in October 1984 confirmed the background, conditions, basis and prospects of the formation of the idea of one country with two systems mentioned above.

In other words, Deng Xiaoping's idea of one country with two systems originated from the question of reunification with Taiwan. It is mainly aimed at Taiwan. The hoped for successful application is to accomplish the great cause of China's reunification based on the "one country, two systems" concept.

Hong Kong is the "secondary target" of this great reunification cause, an "unexpected" contributing factor to the one country with two systems concept and material for its practical application at the right time and right place. The result of the experiment has greatly increased the CPC's confidence and momentum. They believe more strongly than ever that the "one country, two systems" concept which has been successfully applied to Hong Kong certainly can be effectively used on Taiwan, the main target of the great cause of reunification. "If it works in Hong Kong, why can't it work in Taiwan?" they ask with self-confidence.

Therefore, in the entire course of negotiations on Hong Kong's future and in all the activities to formulate, promote and publicize the idea of one country with two systems, Taiwan obviously has occupied the important position as the main target. Without going too far back, judging by the CPC's expressed views in last December in the few days before and after the formal signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Beijing authorities really think that the experience and plan of Hong Kong's reunification on the "one country, two systems" basis can be similarly used on Taiwan's reunification. The 19 December RENMIN RIBAO editorial, "A Major Event in Contemporary World History," declares:

"'One country, two systems' means that within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China for a rather long period of time, the mainland will practice socialism while Hong Kong and Taiwan will remain capitalist. This idea is put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, pooling the party Central Committee's collective wisdom, following the principle of seeking truth from fact and proceeding from reality in everything we do, based on respect for history and facts. 'One country, two systems' is a firm and unshakable fundamental national policy implemented in order to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. It certainly is not a temporary and expedient measure."

Then for several days the RENMIN RIBAO carried a large number of reports and comments, saying that "the Sino-British agreement is conducive to reunifying the mainland and Taiwan," "the idea of one country with two systems provides a good example for solving the Taiwan question and will contribute to the peaceful reunification of the motherland" and so forth. Kan Nianyi, responsible person of the Taiwan Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was

quoted as saying (RENMIN RIBAO, 22 December 1984) that one country with two systems "is not only scientific in theory but feasible in practice. Now that China and Britain have been able to reach an agreement through negotiation, it should be even easier for compatriots on both sides of the strait to settle their differences through discussion. It is entirely feasible to achieve peaceful reunification of the motherland on the basis of one country and two systems."

Deng Xiaoping himself told Bao Yugang, a shipping magnate, the next day after the signing of the joint declaration (20 December): "The experience in solving the Hong Kong question, if applied to Taiwan, will serve the best interest of all concerned including the United States." (RENMIN RIBAO, 21 December 1984)

He said the same to Mrs Thatcher and asked her to pass it on to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The HONG QI, published on 1 January this year, carried Deng Xiaoping's speech at a meeting of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. He said: "The resolution of the Hong Kong question has a direct impact on the Taiwan question. They should be able to accept the 'one country, two systems' concept." At a meeting with a delegation from the Hong Kong Nuclear Power Investment Company on 19 January this year, Deng Xiaoping said: "The next step is to start solving the Taiwan question. The conditions for solving the Taiwan question will be even more liberal. By this we mean that Taiwan can keep its armed forces. The solution of the Taiwan question cannot be based on one side's wishful thinking. Consideration must be given to the interests of the mainland, Taiwan and foreign capital in Taiwan. Otherwise, it's not going to work." (RENMIN RIBAO, 20 January 1985)

The problem is, trying to use the experience and example of Hong Kong's peaceful negotiations on the basis of "one country, two systems" to solve the Taiwan question, the CPC itself is acting on its own wishful thinking. Wishfully they see only the similarities between the capitalist economic and social systems of Hong Kong and Taiwan, stress only the concessions they will make to allow Taiwan and Hong Kong to maintain the present economic and social systems and enjoy a "high degree of autonomy," but fail to face and accept the reality that there are fundamental differences between Hong Kong and Taiwan which definitely cannot be dealt with in the same way. There are indeed many differences, ranging from historical, geographical and international relations differences to differences in sovereignty, existence as a political entity and exercise of administrative power. Particularly the fact that Taiwan is a political entity effectively exercising sovereignty negates on the most fundamental level the similarity and feasibility of the "one country, two systems" concept as applied to Hong Kong.

In my conversations with responsible CPC cadres working for reunification, no one denied that Kuomintang-ruled Taiwan is an effective political entity, nor did anyone deny that reunification based on the Hong Kong model of "one country, two systems" inevitably will result in Taipei becoming a local government and Beijing the central government. Although I repeatedly mentioned that for a transitional period, a confederation system "without a higher organ of power on top," suggested recently by Taiwan Legislator Fei Hsi-ping, is perhaps more

in line with the actual political conditions on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and more likely to be accepted by the national government and people on Taiwan, not even one cadre dared to say that the confederation suggestion may be more realistic, in line with the actual conditions and feasible than the Hong Kong model of "one country, two systems."

"Wouldn't that be two Chinas?" They asked me this question whenever I mentioned the confederation idea. My answer: No, it is only a transitional arrangement. Only this arrangement is in keeping with the basic principle of "talks on a reciprocal basis" under which, in Deng Xiaoping's words, "you won't swallow us up and we won't swallow you up." It is different from the "one country, two systems" concept which actually means capitulation and loss of political power for Taiwan because once contact is established between Taiwan and China (between the Kuomintang and CPC), "Taiwan immediately becomes a local government."

"If you were Chiang Ching-kuo, or the Kuomintang or the Taiwan people, would you be willing to accept a reunification plan based on the Hong Kong model of 'one country, two systems'?" I asked them. They could not answer my question in most cases.

The U.S. Problem

Certainly the leaders in Beijing who make the decisions know perfectly well that the actual conditions in Hong Kong and Taiwan are entirely different on the most crucial level. This point is shown most clearly and profoundly in Sino-U.S. relations which are full of contradictions.

The CPC has always maintained that the actual situation in which two political entities on the two sides of the strait have been independent of, opposed to and confronting each other for more than 30 years is all caused by the Americans. From the Korean War in 1950, when the United States sent its Seventh Fleet into the Taiwan Strait, to the passage by Congress of the "Taiwan Relations Act" to protect Taiwan's interests after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1979, the United States has, in the eyes of the CPC, all along kept trying to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and, at the same time, supported the Taiwan independence movement. In my conversations with responsible persons in reunification work while I was in Beijing, they also argued with one voice that the Americans are still trying to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and that "without the Americans' meddling, there certainly will be no Taiwan question."

Therefore, they all insisted that once the Americans quit getting themselves involved, the Taiwan question will be solved, and China's reunification will naturally be accomplished. However, when I asked them, "Based on the historical, economic and strategic relations between the United States and Taiwan, do you think the United States will abandon Taiwan in the next 10 or 20 years?", their answer was that the United States cannot possibly abandon Taiwan in the foreseeable future.

In this knotty U.S. problem which is full of contradictions, I found the most seriously self-contradictory and self-shackling dead angle in the CPC's re-unification policy.

First, the CPC holds that the Taiwan question is created by the Americans for their own interests, that the United States definitely will not abandon Taiwan now or in the near future and that it certainly will not stop trying to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." In his talk with Winston Yang on 26 June 1983, Deng Xiaoping said: "Those in power in the United States have never given up creating 'two Chinas' or 'one and a half Chinas.'" (Deng's work, "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," page 19) When he met with a delegation of the Japanese Komei Party on 11 October 1984, Deng Xiaoping also admitted: "I want to emphasize that the Taiwan question has to be resolved through consultation with the United States." A responsible person for united front work in Beijing even frankly told me: "Of course the Taiwan question has long been seriously internationalized. It is impossible to solve without the Americans' participation."

Second, however, for many years, as in the 1972 Shanghai communique, the 1978 declaration on establishment of diplomatic relations and the 17 August 1982 communique, the CPC has repeatedly made the tough statement that the Taiwan question is China's internal affairs and that no country, be it Japan or the United States, is permitted to interfere. In the previously mentioned meeting with Winston Yang, Deng Xiaoping stressed: "But we must not allow a foreign country to interfere because that can only mean that China is not yet independent and will leave endless troubles for the future." In all the conversations I had with Beijing officials, this tough attitude of "permitting no foreign interference" took on a strong nationalistic color and often abruptly cut short our conversations on procedures of reasonable decisionmaking.

Third, therefore, when I repeatedly brought up to them the notion of "international commitment on internal policies" deduced by Chi Hsin (HSIN PAO, 29 December 1984), even though they seemed to understand perfectly well the contradictions and problems resulting from their failure to be realistic, in the end they still had no other choice than stalling dogmatically: "We simply cannot accept the Americans' interference." Chi Hsin's idea is very simple but very important. His main point is as follows:

As previously mentioned, after the Sino-British joint declaration was formally signed, Deng Xiaoping indicated at a meeting with Bao Yugang that "the experience in solving the Hong Kong question, if applied to Taiwan, will serve the best interest of all concerned including the United States." In addition, the RENMIN RIBAO report quoted him as saying: "The problem between China and the United States remains the Taiwan issue. The Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong question has removed the shadow between the two countries. When the Taiwan question is solved, the shadow between China and the United States will also be removed." In a similar news report, the ZHONGGUO XINWEN (20 December) quoted Deng as saying: "When I met with Mrs Thatcher yesterday, I asked her to take a message to President Reagan and brief the President on our experience.

If President Reagan thinks 'one country, two systems' can be beneficially applied to Taiwan--beneficial for both Taiwan and the United States--we agree to solve the Taiwan question."

Chi Hsin thinks that Chinese leaders may be willing to consider reaching an international agreement with the United States, making it a form of international guarantee for the promise that Taiwan will be allowed to maintain a different economic, political and social system, as the Sino-British agreement guarantees that Hong Kong will maintain its capitalist system without change after 1997. Thus the Hong Kong experience and model can be used on Taiwan, and the international role assumed by Britain can be picked up by the United States with the same effect guaranteed by "international law."

When I talked with CPC officials on the possibility and feasibility of this "new" line for the important reunification policy in a detailed and comprehensive way, I asked them: "Has Deng Xiaoping asked the United States to get involved and play the political role of 'guarantor' or mediator? Do you think this is a more practical, realistic and feasible way?" At the same time, I tried my best to explain two points: First, I pointed out, on the question of the reunification of South and North Korea, which has developed rapidly of late, both China and the United States are playing an active role as mediators and intervening in Korea's political situation. The "crossing recognition" by China and the United States, for example, is an international commitment. Second, we both agreed, the United States plays a key role in the Taiwan question. The United States supports Taiwan, and Taiwan depends on the United States. Only with the United States' active encouragement and assurance will it be more likely for the national government and people on Taiwan to trust and accept any suggestion and arrangement for contacts and discussions with the CPC. Only with the United States' international guarantee will it be possible for Taiwan to reduce its major worry that it might get swallowed up should the CPC go back on its words.

It is regrettable that whenever I brought up the U.S. question, I was met with an immediate rebuttal: On this point, Hong Kong and Taiwan are totally different. Britain is also totally different from the United States. Unlike Britain, the United States has no political control over Taiwan historically or at present. Of the more than 10 senior united front work cadres I talked with, only one who was doing theoretical work finally grudgingly admitted that to be realistic, U.S. mediation, guarantee and intervention seem unavoidable and that consideration should be given to their acceptance. All the others held that Deng Xiaoping absolutely has no intention to let the United States intervene in Taiwan's reunification with mainland China and that in this regard the Hong Kong experience and example are not applicable to the Taiwan question.

The Chiang Ching-Kuo (Kuomintang) Problem

From the declaration on the decision to go all out to accomplish the great cause of reunification made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in December 1978 to the NPC Standing Committee's "message to compatriots in Taiwan," Ye Jianying's "nine-point peace talk proposal," Deng Xiaoping's talk with Winston Yang, Zhao Ziyang's work report at the second

session of the Sixth NPC on 15 May 1984 and Deng Xiaoping's talk on "one country, two systems" for the LIAO WANG weekly on 5 October 1984, there are two main viewpoints which run through all the major and minor exercises of the entire reunification movement. First, "it is better to solve the Taiwan question sooner than later. Any hesitation or delay is against the will of the people." (Zhao Ziyang's work report, RENMIN KIBAO, 16 May 1984) Deng Xiaoping put it in a simpler and more touching manner: "Of course, it takes time to accomplish peaceful reunification. If we say we are not in a hurry, we are not telling the truth. We who are getting on in years always hope that it can be accomplished at an early date." (Deng Xiaoping's "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," page 18) Deng has stated time and again that reunification of the motherland is one of the Chinese people's three main tasks in the 1980's. Second, the CPC has changed its usual way of speaking and stopped hurling insults on Chiang Kai-shek and his son and the Kuomintang led by them. Instead, it is trying in every possible way to please Chiang Ching-kuo. In addition to the late Liao Chengzhi's letter, in which he tried to move the Chiang family with feelings of kinship and friendship, there are also public praises of the Chiang's, both father and son, describing them as nationalists who inspire awe by upholding justice and whose lifelong stand is for one China, a great unified China.

Therefore, Zhao Ziyang said in his work report: "We hold that provided the Kuomintang and the CPC share a common language on peaceful reunification (one China), everything else can be negotiated." Therefore, Deng Xiaoping calls for talks between the Kuomintang and CPC on a reciprocal basis to bring about cooperation for a third time.

At the forum on "Taiwan's future" held at Xiang Shan in August 1983, I questioned Deng Yingchao why the CPC peace talk proposal refers only to Kuomintang-CPC talks and cooperation but fails to mention the 18 million Taiwan people's wish and participation. Her answer: The political reality is that Chiang Ching-kuo and the Kuomintang hold the power in Taiwan, and who else, if not them, are there to talk to? She said that everything must have a beginning, and talking with the Kuomintang is a beginning.

In my conversations with senior CPC united front work cadres while in Beijing, I asked everyone point blank: "Do you really believe that Chiang Ching-kuo will ever accept your peaceful reunification proposal?" "Do you really think that the present Kuomintang ruling class will have any form of peace talk with you?"

All the answers I got were in the negative without the slightest hesitation. No one believed that Chiang Ching-kuo and the Kuomintang as they are today can possibly accept the CPC's peaceful reunification proposal.

When a cadre of the provincial-ministerial level said that "in any case, Chiang Ching-kuo is patriotic as he has always insisted that there is but one China," I answered bluntly: "Right, but it is the Republic of China of which the Kuomintang claims to be the sole legally constituted authority, and not the People's Republic of China which the Kuomintang regards as the rebel and

usurper." "By the Kuomintang's definition, they represent the Chinese people and you are the rebels in the saying that there can be no reconciliation between the Chinese people and the rebels." As I remember, that cadre was rendered speechless.

Later on, I arrived at a thesis. I said that for the generation of Chiang Ching-kuo and Deng Xiaoping, the burden of history, the hatred from struggle and the ideological poisoning are too heavy and profound, and that for the sake of power, doctrine and their own place and image in history, it is no longer possible for them to embark on a road toward peaceful reunification of China acceptable to both sides. I held that it is necessary to wait for the older generation of leaders to pass away and for a new generation, the third or fourth echelon, of leaders who have a modern way of thinking and reasoning and a democratic and scientific mind and attitude and who will keep in mind the vital interests of the people in both Taiwan and the mainland in a realistic way and base their consideration on the actual conditions and results of the economic, political and social development on the two sides of the strait. Only then will it be possible to consider and carry out the great cause of China's peaceful reunification in a really fair and reasonable manner. This probably will become possible in 1997 at the earliest, or even after 2047.

They did not openly agree with this thesis of mine, nor did they openly oppose or negate it.

Who can solve the Chiang Ching-kuo (Kuomintang) problem?

The Taiwan Problem

In the shadow behind Chiang Ching-kuo, there is a Taiwan problem. The Taiwan problem has two aspects, namely, the Taiwan independence problem and the problem of the Taiwan people.

With regard to the Taiwan independence problem, several officials indicated that they understood the anti-Kuomintang sentiments of those advocating Taiwan independence, but they could not agree with their extremist separatist stand. As in the previously mentioned U.S. problem, several persons told me that the Taiwan independence movement is also the work of the United States and that without American support the movement cannot survive.

I feel that prior to 1978 the CPC for a time had used the Taiwan independence movement to attack the Kuomintang in the United States. In the past few years, however, the CPC has spent a lot of resources trying to make a good impression on the Kuomintang, hoping it would lead to peace talks with the national government on Taiwan. As a result, the CPC not only has lost interest in the Taiwan independence movement, but is becoming more and more openly opposed to it. Increasingly, the CPC is making a clean break and keeping its distance from the movement. In my conversations with CPC cadres engaged in reunification work, they all clearly indicated that China definitely will not tolerate Taiwan independence and certainly will not support or use the movement.

On the problem of "the wish of Taiwan's 18 million people," I found that the CPC is faced with contradictions and complicated sentiments. At the August 1983 Xiang Shan meeting, several of us Taiwanese scholars found ourselves pleading simultaneously without prior arrangement for the Taiwan people, requesting the CPC authorities to pay attention to the wishes of the 18 million people in Taiwan in the reunification movement. Deng Yinchao and the CPC scholars present were more or less affected by our simultaneous appeal. On the last day of the meeting, they repeatedly assured us that they attach very great importance to the wishes of the Taiwan people.

This time in China, I again repeatedly brought up the question of paying attention to the wishes of the Taiwan people. I pointed out that on the way the Hong Kong question was solved, the Kuomintang in Taiwan recently began to declare that Taiwan's 18 million people will never accept Deng Xiaoping's "one country, two systems" model of reunification. Beijing may ignore public opinion in negotiating Hong Kong's future, but I don't think they can similarly ignore public opinion on the question of reunification with Taiwan.

Although they solemnly assured me that Beijing will pay attention to the Taiwan people's wishes, yet when I suggested that the wishes of the people as a whole be determined by the process of a people's self-determination poll conducted under open and fair conditions through appropriate preparations and arrangements, and that the cause of reunification be pursued on the basis of the people's wishes thus determined, most of them immediately became hesitant. Some asked: "What if they decide on independence?" Others even questioned: "Wouldn't that be tantamount to Taiwan Independence?"

Obviously, as it was with Hong Kong, the CPC is rather reserved with regard to the view of "letting Taiwan's 18 million people decide Taiwan's future for themselves" and will not readily accept it.

The CPC is willing to pay attention to the Taiwan people's wishes, but unwilling to accept the principle of self-determination by the people. This contradiction and problem probably will continue to puzzle its reunification policy and the reunification movement for a long time to come.

The Ideological Problem

Of course, in addition to the above-mentioned four major problems, China's reunification is still faced with many other economic and political difficulties such as gaps in living standards and democratic government. One of these problems which merits a brief discussion is the ideological problem.

The principal contradictory factors in the ideological problem are the Three People's Principles versus communism and capitalism versus socialism. The following passage is found in the previously mentioned Deng Xiaoping's speech published in HONG QI, issue No 1, 1985:

"The resolution of the Hong Kong question has a direct impact on the Taiwan question. The Taiwan authorities should be able to accept the 'one country, two systems' concept. Is it realistic of Chiang Ching-kuo to propose unifying

China under the 'Three People's Principles?' His 'Three People's Principles were practiced in China for 22 years--from 1927 to 1949. What became of China? When did the Chinese people stand up, so to speak? In 1949. It was socialism and the Communist Party that made the Chinese people stand up."

This statement really is not very convincing. Chiang Ching-kuo may also say: Is it realistic of you to propose unifying China under communism? Your socialism and communism have been practiced in China for 35 years. What has become of China? The achievements of the Three People's Principles in all fields in Taiwan over the past 30 years and more are for all to see. Aren't the 18 million people in Taiwan now standing tall?

In short, from the Hong Kong problem to the ideological problem mentioned above, the problems and difficulties confronting the reunification of mainland China and Taiwan are numerous. If China's leaders fail to break through boldly and resolutely these difficulties and put forward a set of policies which are truly practical, realistic, fair and reasonable, but wishfully attempt to ride on the momentum of the successful resolution of the Hong Kong question and use the Hong Kong model of "one country, two systems," the feasibility of which remains to be proven in practice, to carry out the historical task of reunifying with Taiwan, a task which is faced with even more and greater difficulties, they are indeed too naive and wanting in political wisdom. They are bound to fail.

During the month in China, I failed to meet with any top leader. I was able to see only senior cadres responsible for reunification work (theoretical and practical). They impressed me as being open-minded, competent and able to understand the actual situation and problems. They are pragmatists capable of breaking through the ideological restrictions of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. But, I discovered, on the previously mentioned important problems, even though they understand the nature of the problems and know how to solve them, they cannot possibly have the ability, courage and enough political wisdom to solve the problems. I feel that even though they are outstanding cadres, owing to the CPC's more than 30 years of control by political struggle and the way it works, I do not think these senior cadres can really clearly and accurately understand what has caused and how to solve these problems.

I do not know if Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and other leaders are any better and if they have the foresight, political wisdom and ability to break through the difficult problems one by one and really and effectively open up the door to peaceful negotiation on China's reunification.

Harsh political realities tell me that I cannot be optimistic.

Queensland University, Australia, 16 February 1985

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHINESE NAVY CURBS TRADING COMPANY VIOLATIONS

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 6

[Article: "Officials Follow Businessmen, Seek Exorbitant Profits; Naval Involvement in Trade Serious; Resale of Scarce Commodities"]

[Text] On 6 March the leadership of the Chinese Navy called a meeting of the discipline committee on managerial work in naval production and emphatically pointed out that they had to firmly check unhealthy tendencies toward illegal business activities in the armed forces and they would be absolutely unable to resort to any pretext for checking publicly while ignoring privately.

The meeting was convened by the CPC committee of the Chinese Navy to investigate, one by one, the more than 70 companies and enterprises and the several hundred items of trade under the command of the various naval units. It was discovered that a good many of the companies were of a purely commercial character, in contravention of state policy stipulations and were reselling scarce commodities for profit; some units contrived various pretexts to issue funds and materials recklessly and many naval officers were concurrently serving in these companies. At the meeting, 11 typical cases of unhealthy tendencies in the navy were printed and distributed. For example, a certain unit, violating relevant stipulations by the state, reaped exorbitant profits by purchasing several hundred imported motor vehicles for resale; last year, a certain motor vehicle repair shop at a labor service company made use of spare parts and replacement parts to form and assemble 11 motor vehicles it then offered for sale illegally, netting a profit of 45 thousand yuan. During the meeting, the navy publicly declared that it would dissolve 37 trading companies of a purely commercial character which were established independently by various units and organizations and will withdraw several hundred people from the trading companies who concurrently are military personnel on active duty.

It was stipulated at the meeting that all those who evade or fail to pay taxes must make up the deficiency; all scarce commodities not yet disposed of and all illicit income alike will be frozen and handled in accord with relevant regulations; all units who recklessly issue funds and materials must be investigated and dealt with. It is absolutely impossible to use any pretext to say that policy isn't explicit, or that the demarcation line is not clear so as to hinder the checking of new unhealthy tendencies.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PLA CRACKS DOWN ON MILITARY COMMERCIAL VENTURES

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 6

[Fuzhou Special Report: CPC Military Commission Strictly Prohibits Armed Forces from Engaging in Trade; Fuzhou Military Region Checks Unhealthy Trends, Dissolves 36 Companies]

[Text] After the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee issued a directive that strictly prohibited the armed forces from engaging in illegal trade, it set off such great repercussions in the Fuzhou Military Region that the military leadership dared not delay and immediately began to investigate. At present, it already has dissolved 36 trading companies that contravened government stipulations and transferred 3 companies subordinate to the armed forces and which did conform to government stipulations to military region management, which initially has curbed new unhealthy tendencies.

Among major military regions, problems of the Fuzhou Military Region with the armed forces engaging in illegal trade are rather prominent; last year the armed forces subordinate to the Fuzhou Military Region set up trading companies one after another of a purely commercial character and speculation and disruption of the market had a very bad effect both within and outside the army.

After the Military Commission's directive was issued, the CPC Committee and disciplinary committee of the Fuzhou Military Region immediately implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to resolutely check the new unhealthy tendencies and dispatched two working groups, one after the other, to conduct investigations. The CPC committee of the military region appointed an assistant commanding officer to guide the working groups in thoroughly probing each unit to help check the unhealthy tendency for taking up illegal trade within the armed forces.

One military CPC committee under the military region command discovered that there were nine trading companies within its armed forces that were of a purely commercial character; the work team which it immediately sent to investigate and deal with this situation dissolved eight of the companies and, in addition, turned one company over to military region management.

Last year, the Fujian Military District and some of its subordinate subdistricts and armed units set up 23 trading companies of a purely commercial character, companies that actually were speculating in leather hand bags. During the last 10 days of January, the CPC committee of the provincial military district gave the order to close down these trading companies.

In order to prevent similar problems from recurring in the future, the CPC committee of the Fuzhou Military Region has ordered that all trading companies of a purely commercial character under units of the army be closed down without exception and are not to be allowed to re-open under any pretext; companies managed by the military region must closely carry out the policies stipulated by the state, run the administrative system strictly, practice the principle of keeping the military out of commerce and the government apart from business and not make use of active duty personnel nor place a strain on funds meant for national defense.

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